





## But Amendment Is Not Dead

## Senate Panel Votes Down Backfire Proviso to SALT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 9-6 today against an amendment to include the Soviet Backfire bomber in the count of weapons permitted under the new strategic arms limitation treaty.

Sen. Richard Stone, D-Fla., and Edward Zorinsky, D-Neb., joined four Republicans in voting for the proposed change.

Despite its rejection by the committee, the Backfire amendment almost certainly will be re-offered when the treaty reaches the Senate floor.

The defeated measure has been widely regarded as a "killer amendment" because it would significantly change the text of the SALT-2 treaty and almost certainly force new negotiations.

Chairman Frank Church, D-Idaho, and other committee members contended that had the Backfire been included in the treaty strong pressure would have been exerted on the United States to include forward-based nuclear weapons in Europe and Cruise missiles.

Republican leader Howard Baker of Tennessee, in offering the amendment, said U.S. negotiators were out-traded by the Russians, who have insisted that the Backfire is not a strategic weapon.

Proposed by Sen. Jake Garn, R-Utah, the amendment balances the inclusion of the Backfire by also counting the U.S. FB-111 fighter-bomber. Treaty critics say the Backfire is capable of striking targets in the United States, at least on one-way missions or with refueling en route.

Sen. Stone also pressed for adoption of an amendment to include on the SALT counting rules Soviet Golf 2 submarines, which are

capable of carrying nuclear missiles. He made available the text of a declassified letter, previously marked "secret," from Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, spelling out the U.S. position on what actions by the Soviet Union would violate the 1962 agreement ending the Cuban missile crisis and a subsequent understanding reached in 1970.

Mr. Vance said the United States interprets the understanding as prohibiting the servicing in or from Cuba of nuclear-armed submarines. He defined servicing as the use of naval facilities in Cuba for accomplishing major maintenance or refueling of Soviet submarines capable of carrying nuclear weapons or the providing of such service by support ships sailing from Cuba. Mr. Vance listed as examples major maintenance on propulsion systems or the rearming of the submarines in Cuba.

On Monday, the committee voted to implement SALT-2 only if Moscow agrees that the assurances on Backfire made to President Carter by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev at the Vienna summit meeting last summer are legally binding.

Mr. Brezhnev, orally and in an unsigned written assurance, said the Backfire would not be given intercontinental capability and that production will be held to no more than 30 a year.

Some committee members said that incorporating the Brezhnev assurances into the treaty does not solve the problem and they want it addressed directly.

"We want to make it very clear that if the Soviets modify the Backfire bomber to increase the range or increase production, we're out of the treaty, we're not going to play around," said Sen. Joseph Biden, D-De.



Fiat workers listen to union leaders criticize company actions at a meeting Tuesday in Turin.

## Prepared for Short-Term Losses

## Fiat Confronts Unions to End Violence

By Sari Gilbert

ROME (WP)—The giant Fiat automotive company is engaged in an unprecedented test of strength with Italy's powerful labor unions on the effect that terrorism and escalating violence and disorder is having on its factories.

The conflict between Italy's largest private company and the unions began last week when Fiat announced the suspension of 61 workers in its Turin factories for unacceptable behavior, and accused

them of causing "moral and material damages" to the firm.

Faced with a negative reaction by the unions, Fiat announced the following day that it was suspending all hiring until the climate in the factory improves. The move makes it clear that the disagreement could have a significant negative effect on both future industrial-labor relations in Turin and on the company's own economic situation.

Spokesman for Fiat in Turin said that the company is willing to undergo short-term losses in pro-

duction if long-term improvements in the work atmosphere can be made. "If we are unable to establish a minimum of order, the alternative will be either collapse or closure," industrial relations chief Cesare Annibaldi said last week.

## Targets of Violence

During the last four years Fiat, its executives and other representatives of management—shop foremen in particular—have been subject to growing violence from leftist terrorists operating in Turin, Naples and other areas and from extremists inside their factories.

Since 1975 three Fiat executives have been shot and killed, and 19 others have been wounded in terrorist ambushes. There were 18 cases of arson on factory premises, and the private cars of at least 58 management representatives have been burned.

Recently Red Brigades urban guerrillas shot labor relations official Cesare Varero in the legs in front of his wife and child. On Sept. 21 a top level Fiat executive, Carlo Ghiglieno, was murdered "front line" by terrorists as he left his Turin home for work.

But, according to Fiat officials, only the most dramatic incidents have become known to the public at large. They complain of daily incidents of violence within the factory against officials.

## 'Climate of Tension'

The suspension letters issued last week were accompanied by a statement saying the company cannot differentiate between "the criminal acts that cause wounds and murders and those acts that go beyond the limits of a civilized confrontation between the social parties and end up by contributing towards a climate of tension and terror."

Fiat sources speak of daily violence within the factory—both during frequent wildcat strikes as well as during normal, daily work involving Mafia-type warnings and intimidation, and physical and moral violence.

The unions, and several leftist Italian political parties reacted sharply to the suspensions, claiming that the charges included in the letters of dismissal—which did not directly accuse the recipients of taking part in terrorist activities—were vague and unsubstantiated.

## Anti-Terrorist

"This is an attempt to recreate a climate of fear within the factory," said a joint communiqué by all of Italy's major unions that asks Fiat to specify the charges against the 61 fired.

Italy's labor unions are strongly anti-terrorist, but Fiat officials believe they have not acted sharply enough against the endemic violence that now exists in many major Italian factories.

With a work force of 270,000 people and a total of 150 factories throughout the country, the Fiat complex has always been one of the most active in Italy. Last year the company's revenue was \$1.1 trillion (about \$15.7 billion), but company spokesmen say strikes, work stoppages, absenteeism and fear on the part of shop foremen has led to a drastic decline in productivity.

## Car Set Afire

TURIN, Oct. 17—Extremists set afire the car of a Fiat foreman overnight here as tension mounted over the dismissals of 61 workers.

Unions have countered Fiat's action by calling a two-hour, nationwide strike of 1.5 million metalworkers Tuesday. And labor leaders yesterday accused Fiat of trying to undermine union power by linking shop-floor conflicts with terrorism.

The accusation came at a rally of about 4,000 union members protesting against the dismissals. Local metalworkers' union leader, Serafino Adriano, told the rally: "Terrorism has served as an alibi for Fiat to prepare its attack on the union and workers."

## French Rail Workers Strike for 36 Hours

PARIS, Oct. 17 (Reuters)—State railroad workers today began a 36-hour strike that the company said would cut main line and international services by half.

The walk-out was called to press demands for higher pay and better working conditions. It is the third such stoppage in recent months.

## News Analysis

## In Thatcher's Nicknames, Signets of a Stern Leader

By R.W. Apple Jr.

BLACKPOOL, England, Oct. 17 (NYT)—Five months after taking office, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is the recipient of signal nicknames from British newspapers. Those that like her call her the Headmistress; those that don't call her Attila the Hun. Both reflect the stern determination with which she has approached her task, and both suggest that she arouses more awe than affection in the nation she leads.

That seems not to bother her. Last week, as the Conservative Party met by the Irish Sea, she as much as admitted that many of the people who voted her into office did so because they were desperate for a change, not because they believed deeply in Tory doctrine. In a 50-minute policy statement, she pleaded for time "to create a whole new frame of mind" for Britain, to show the country how to "shake off the self-doubt induced by decades of dependence on the state as master instead of servant."

The question, she said, was not what she did in the first 100 days—but what she would do in the first five years and the second five years of Conservative government. "I'm inclined to speak my mind," she said near the end of a speech notable for its plain talk about trade union power. "Even occasionally to nag a little."

The platform style, then, is that of the visionary determined to achieve basic alterations in the status quo whatever the short-term political cost. It is admittedly abrasive. The message is delivered, as it were, from on high—an impression reinforced by Mrs. Thatcher's notably primy accent. (She, the daughter of a grocer, sounded more aristocratic last week than Lord Carrington, the foreign secretary, who is a hereditary baron.)

## Few Glimpses

Except for such set-piece occasions, Britain has had relatively few glimpses since the May 3 election of its first woman prime minister. She is seldom seen on television; there have been few glimpses, if any, of private life at 10 Downing Street. Her public persona is one of "humanized" but nothing about what she eats, whom she sees in moments of relaxation. Her press secretary, in fact, says it is impossible to persuade her to relax at all.

But she is well aware of the impact an unexpected public appearance can make. When Lord Mountbatten was assassinated in Ireland and British troops were ambushed in Ulster on the same day, she flew to one of the most dangerous areas on the border with the Irish Republic, dressed in a beret and a flat jacket.

It was a masterly political theater, demonstrating courage and concern, and also helping to quiet what could have become an explosive situation among Protestants in the North. Remarkably an Irish politician: "She kept her mouth closed and made a gesture that showed the Protestants she was with them without causing a diplomatic uproar."

Away from the public gaze, she has begun to sort out her Cabinet, and to decide which members she seems to have picked as her closest advisers. Two men who were close to the man she ousted as party leader, former Prime Minister Edward Heath.

They are William Whitelaw, the home secretary and deputy prime minister, and Lord Carrington—both, in Tory terms, much more liberal than Mrs. Thatcher. It was Lord Carrington who persuaded her to delay recognition of the Salisbury government in the hope of reaching a comprehensive settlement, and was Mr. Whitelaw who convinced her to back away from some of her more extreme proposals for limiting immigration into Britain.

The prime minister has shown herself a compulsive worker and a stern, often curt, taskmaster. Ministers and civil servants find her comments scrawled on their position papers: "Weak" or "This is incompetent" or "What are the facts?" When the Treasury seemed to her too slow in coming up with proposed spending cuts, she summoned ministers and ranking civil servants

and told them, according to one, that they would either produce the cuts or lose their jobs.

So far, that approach has produced results. But there are those in the Cabinet who wonder whether, in the long run, Mrs. Thatcher will be able to command the kind of loyalty she is going to need to ride out the storms that her economic policies—spending cuts, higher sales taxes, a tough line with the unions—are beginning to produce. Unlike her immediate predecessors, Sir Harold Wilson and James Callaghan, she has been reluctant to build a personal staff as a counterweight to the Cabinet and the civil service, and apparently she rarely seeks independent political advice.

It has been suggested that she lacks the tenacity to stick with unpopular decisions, regardless of her public show of determination. She has indeed reversed course on issues ranging from Zimbabwe Rhodesia to the Vietnamese boat people to the breakup of the British National Oil Corp.

But such U-turns have been outside her main area of interest—the domestic economy—and there has been no trimming there. "She seems to be able to wait over time," says a colleague, "yet she trips over matchsticks. Presumably, at the end of the day, the trees will count."

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## NATO's Combat Capability Met by Rising Skepticism

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ated response. At the basic level it was characterized by a British officer this way: "If the Soviet Union rolls into Western Europe tomorrow and if we have only our obsolete nuclear weapons to halt a conventional advance, they will use intermediate nuclear weapons far more advanced than anything we will deploy for at least three years. And the Americans are unlikely to use their strategic weapons, in order to protect themselves."

These material problems are at one end of the spectrum. Another problem is that if war started tomorrow the U.S. 7th Army in West Germany, theoretically the best equipped, would fight with tanks and infantry vehicles designed in the 1950s, helicopters designed in the '40s and artillery that is basically no better than the guns used in World War II.

The U.S. Defense Department says, as it has been saying for a decade, that new tanks and guns are on the way and that the desperate need for an infantry fighting vehicle to keep pace with the new tanks will be met.

The position in the air is, theoretically, slightly better. The U.S. Air Force has deployed the F-15 fighter in West Germany and the Netherlands. The A-10 antitank aircraft is accepted as an important addition to defense against the preponderance of Soviet tanks on the central front.

Offsetting this qualitative improvement in NATO's front-line aircraft is the steady expansion of the Soviet Air Force both quantitatively and qualitatively. "The West would have 400, perhaps 500 superior aircraft in a battle," a West German Air Force officer said. "The Russians would put 1,500 into the same battle. Quality might suffice for a time. But in the end the 1,500 good but not superior aircraft would win."

The soldier, volunteer or conscript, is the basic ingredient of armies. Two U.S. generals have conceded that the current crop of new

troops in the 7th Army does not measure up, in education and military aptitude, to the original volunteers.

The prospect for a successful, protracted defense of Western Europe in the event of Soviet aggression rests on the program of reinforcement. The United States believes that a large aircraft can carry troops to their pre-stored equipment, and fighters and bombers to welcoming airfields. Theoretically the program is sound, allied general consents.

But increasingly they are asking whether the United States has the aircraft capacity and whether the Defense Department has explored the political problems that are sure to arise if the United States moves to reinforce NATO Europe in a case when such reinforcement might be seen by European governments as provocation rather than a deterrent to Soviet aggression.

The psychological problems that confront NATO increase with every year of the alliance's existence. Talks with American, West German, British, Dutch and French commanders leave the impression that most have not yet grasped the importance of remotely guided munitions, or smart bombs, or modern warfare.

A British admiral held that anti-submarine and anti-aircraft helicopters would insure the survival of the armada of merchant ships required to move reinforcements and supplies to Europe from the United States and Britain in the event of war.

Air Force generals, on the other hand, are convinced that the long convoys would be unacceptable, that with advanced remotely guided missiles anything that can be "seen" at sea by radar, magnetic or infrared detection can be hit and destroyed by one shot.

The consequence of these doubts is skepticism over the alliance's ability to reinforce or resupply a fighting front in Western Europe by air or sea either before or after the outbreak of hostilities.

## EEC Facing Tough Choice To Solve Agriculture Crisis

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transport, Barbara Castle, who is helping a CAP reform drive in the European Parliament, Mrs. Thatcher's efforts do not go far enough. "We need to strike some balance between industry and agriculture," she said, "particularly by eliminating EEC's disastrous habit of buying food at high prices and then, as in the recent case of butter and the Russians, selling cheaply at taxpayer expense."

Backed by like-minded liberals and Socialists in the European Parliament, Mrs. Castle hopes to bring

additional pressure on the EEC to cut farm spending, although she concedes that the effort is still in its preliminary stage. "We are looking at the consumers, not just farmers," she added.

European consumer groups supporting the reform efforts, mainly through the Brussels-based European Consumer Bureau. "We lobby for doing more for the consumer in EEC spending and we need more efforts of the kind Mr. Gundeleski is pressing," said Tony Venables of Britain, the bureau's director. The group is backing efforts in the European Parliament and the EEC to freeze dairy prices and is helping small producers through direct income supports—proposals the farm lobbies vehemently oppose.

What is the solution for the EEC? "The farmers will simply have to give in," concludes an EEC official, "although they will not say it openly. We think they are ready to go along with the spending cuts, otherwise the policy will collapse and nobody wants that."

Next: A look at a farmer's wealth by the CAP's caprices.

## Perelman Dead at 75

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If yielding his crown to a thug. While other humorists tried to reduce humor to something simple, organic, inevitable and profound, Mr. Perelman marched the other way, vanishing from one incredible exaggeration to the next. He understood nothing, squeezing all the blood from every turnip. The result was, against all rules and probability, enchanting.

He was fastidious in dress, ceremonious in manner and a purist in both grammar and pronunciation. Unlike his books, which dealt largely with characters of heroic egotism, he loved to put himself down. Not seriously, of course—but he snorted if anyone tried to work him around to the philosophical and moral implications of humor. He simply liked to trade.

Nobody ever believed his self-judgments. The polish of his conversational rhythms, the near-byzantine luxuriance of allusions (he assumed his readers had read everything) and the firmness of his targets all reflected the disciplined artist.

He loved not only the texture of words, the rich piling on of sounds and far-fetched allusions, but loved words for themselves. From a Marx Brothers' film: "Jennings is waxing waxy out-side." "Well, tell Roth to wax Jennings for a while."

## Nobel Prize For Peace

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blind, the crippled, the dying, the unwanted gather daily outside of her Calcutta mission for a free meal offered by Mother Teresa, who for decades has given the slum dwellers medical care, schooling, a bowl of gruel, a slice of bread, or just a clean place to die.

Her mission to serve the poor has now spread across India and into about 14 other countries.

Born Aug. 27, 1910, in Skopje, Yugoslavia (then part of the Ottoman Empire), she was one of three children of an Albanian shopkeeper. Her original name was Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhin.

At the age 12, growing up in Skopje, she first knew she had a vocation to serve the poor, and six years later she offered to join the Loreto nuns doing missionary work in Calcutta.

## China's Top Female Dissident Goes on 'Public' Trial

By Jay Mathews

PEKING, Oct. 17 (WP)—China's most prominent female dissident was charged today with organizing mass disturbances and libeling a man she accused of rape, beginning the second day of bizarre political trials here unprecedented in the 30-year history of China's Communist government.

The trial of female activist Fu Yuehua, 34, recessed for further investigation at the end of the day, but the authorities continued their efforts to dampen growing interest in free expression and criticism here by televising scenes from yesterday's trial that brought a 15-year sentence for underground magazine editor Wei Jingsheng.

Communist Party Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping, who first inspired the year-old democracy movement and now seems determined to cool it down, told visiting U.S. state governors that citizen critics of his government "did not represent the genuine feelings of the people."

The official People's Daily printed extensive accounts of yesterday's trial against Mr. Wei, including what appeared to be a transcript of his conversation with an unnamed foreigner, to whom he allegedly gave secret military information. The detailed transcript suggested Mr. Wei had been under close surveillance during the Feb. 20 incident.

## Bid to Intellectuals

The publicity given the trials in the Chinese press appeared to be an attempt to win favor with Chinese intellectuals and foreign observers by showing that China now was resorting to due process in open tribunals while at the same time the stiff penalties forced government critics to be more cautious.

The Chinese news agency today provided a relatively lengthy account of the charges against Miss Fu. Diplomats here say she was arrested on Jan. 18, long before the other 20 or so dissidents were picked up early this year for various politically related crimes. She was thus not as well known to the foreign community as Mr. Wei or the others.

The news agency said the "public trial" of Miss Fu began at the Peking People's Intermediate Court this morning to consider charges of "libel and violation of public order by organizing mass disturbances." Dissident sources have described

Miss Fu as active in organizing the first marches in January by persons petitioning for government action to solve personal grievances.

Yesterday's trial against Mr. Wei, found guilty of passing military information to the unnamed foreigner and making counterrevolutionary statements, was also called "public" by the news agency, although in both cases no foreign journalists were allowed inside.

The Chinese news agency said Miss Fu was a construction worker in the Xuanwu district service company and was arrested by Peking police April 3. It was not clear if she was released for a while or, as is often the Chinese practice, kept in jail for some time until a formal arrest was filed.

The indictment accused her of bringing false charges against Geng Yutian, the former acting party secretary of her work brigade. The news agency said, "In April, 1973, Fu accused Geng of raping her on the night of Feb. 14, 1972. The service company conducted an investigation and found the charge groundless and announced the result of the investigation at a public meeting in her brigade in 1974. Fu, however, continued to make the same charge."

The agency said Peking police authorities made another investigation of Miss Fu's charge and again found it "completely false."

The news agency also said, "On Jan. 5 and 6, 1979, Fu got together several people to write and post up

an announcement which called on all those who had personal grievances to gather at Tiananmen Square. On Jan. 8, Fu led a group to create disturbances at Tiananmen Square and West Chang'an Street, and ignored advice from the traffic police. Traffic was blocked for more than an hour."

An agency report tonight and persons leaving the courtroom said the case against Miss Fu had been recessed for further investigation. The agency said the court heard Miss Fu raise "certain new questions" and decided more time was needed to "determine certain facts and verify evidence" in accordance with a favorite principle of the new Chinese government, "seeking truth from facts."

## Pakistan Moves Against Political Leaders

By Stuart Auerbach

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Oct. 17 (WP)—Pakistan's martial law government today placed most leaders of the country's political parties under house arrest after banning political activities and postponing indefinitely elections scheduled for next month.

Acting early this morning after President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq's radio and television announcement last night, police moved throughout the country to the homes of political leaders and the offices of the parties.

According to reports in this morning's newspapers, printed for the first time under strict government censorship, among those arrested were Nusrat Bhutto, widow of executed former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, and her daughter, Benazir.

On her husband's death, Mrs. Bhutto took over as chairman of the Pakistan People's Party and her daughter has been its most vocal spokesman. They were placed under arrest in their Karachi house for three months.

Although banned by the government from taking part in the elections which had been scheduled for Nov. 17, Mrs. Bhutto's PPP had emerged as the center of opposition to the 26-month-old martial law government.

Members of the PPP, running under the slogan of Friends of the People, scored well in last month's nonpartisan local elections. This strong showing of PPP members, along with the maneuvering of politicians on election rules in an effort to place some distance between them and the martial law government, is widely believed here to have spurred Gen. Zia to call off the election and to strengthen martial law restrictions.

Gen. Zia's speech appeared to have been received calmly here. One observer said that Pakistanis were so tired of wrangling among politicians that they did not mind the elections being called off.

Moreover, the political leaders who could have organized demonstrations were quickly silenced and newspapers placed under censorship.

In addition to the Bhuttos, others placed under house arrest included the former chief of the Pakistani Air Force, Air Marshal Asghar Khan, who at one time was considered a Zia favorite to head a civilian government.

Reports circulated today that at

least 20 lesser known politicians in Rawalpindi were arrested today.

In addition to censoring all papers, the government today closed two Urdu language organs of the PPP—the dailies Musawat in Lahore and Karachi and Sadaqat in Karachi.

## Salvador Coup Aftermath Called 'Horrible' Situation

By Vicente Morales

SAN SALVADOR, Oct. 17 (AP)—Fighting erupted for a second day today in El Salvador as the leaders of the new military government claimed their coup had prevented a popular uprising and "a sea of blood."

Heavy gunfire was reported for more than an hour in San Marcos, a mountain town near the capital and about a mile from the presidential palace.

Authorities said they had no information about casualties, but a number of Red Cross ambulances were headed to the scene of the fighting.

"The situation is horrible," one woman there said. At the entrance to the town, police were seen firing on a house. Heavier gunfire could be heard elsewhere within the town.

Monday's coup toppled the rightist government of Gen. Carlos Humberto Romero, whose regime was the target of mounting leftist violence.

The new leaders appealed for calm and reconciliation in the divided nation, but moved quickly yesterday to crush a series of leftist disturbances in towns near the capital. They declared martial law, imposed a 10 p.m.-to-5 a.m. curfew and banned public gatherings of more than three people to discourage attempts at a possible counter-coup by leftists who may believe that the coup will result in nothing more than a continuation of the old system.

Heavily armed troops patrolled the main streets and entrances of

San Salvador, and principal plazas and parks were occupied by other troops.

The new government has promised a general amnesty for political prisoners and exiles and to disband the paramilitary organization known as ORDEN, which is one of at least two rightist squads used by the fallen Romero government against dissident groups.

The new government also promised to legalize political parties of all ideologies and fired all generals who had posts in the Romero government.

The new leaders said Gen. Romero had lost control of the rightists who were killing prominent leftists and union leaders.

Leaders such as Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero, head of the Roman Catholic Church in El Salvador, asked Salvadorans to wait and see if the government keeps its promises.

Archbishop Romero, an active critic of Gen. Romero's government, gave his blessing to the new leaders soon after the coup.

Last night, Jose Antonio Morales Escribana, leader of the moderate opposition Christian Democrat Party, met with the colonels who led the coup, Adolfo Arnoldo Mahan and Jaime Abdul Gutierrez. Later the national radio, which the government controls, broadcast an interview with him in which he said the goals of the new government were the same as those of his party.

The radio also broadcast the government claim that the coup had prevented a popular insurrection. The leftists have been increasing in strength and had vowed to topple the Romero government and replace it with a Marxist one.

It was not immediately clear what the various leftist groups would do in response to the government appeal for calm.

In Managua, Nicaragua, Ana Guadalupe Martinez, a representative of a Salvadoran guerrilla movement, the People's Revolutionary Army, called for increased armed insurrection and said the coup was "one more handwork of American imperialism."

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## Regularities Cited

## Carter Cleared by Inquiry on Peanut Business Loans

By John F. Berry and Ted Gup

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (UPI) — A special counsel appointed to investigate questionable financial dealings involving President Carter's family peanut warehouse concluded that there is no basis for a criminal prosecution.

Making public a 180-page report on the multimillion-dollar loan package that the National Bank of Georgia provided to the warehouse, Special Counsel Paul Curran said yesterday that "no indictment can be brought against any person."

However, the Curran report cites numerous irregularities in the transactions between Mr. Carter's warehouse and the bank. The loans, which eventually grew to a total of \$1.5 million, were first extended in 1975, when the National Bank of Georgia was run by Bert Lance, who later became President Carter's first budget director.

The report cited repeated instances of checks written on a warehouse account at the bank without sufficient funds to back them up, the removal of collateral in violation of the terms of the bank's loans, bookkeeping irregularities at the bank and other violations of the loan agreements between the bank and the warehouse.

## Basic Issues

The biggest loan, extended to the warehouse could buy units on the property for its shelter, which the United States said was "a large amount for a brief period" in 1975, the report said. During one seven-week period in the spring of 1976, the warehouse owed as much as \$1,500,000 to the National Bank of Georgia without having any peanuts to back the debt.

Mr. Curran said that the "two basic and widespread issues" of his investigation were whether any money was diverted from the warehouse to the campaign, and whether any federal crimes were committed in the handling of several large loans from the bank to the warehouse.

The special counsel said, "No evidence of any diversion of money from the warehouse to the campaign, or any federal crimes, was discovered." As for whether any criminal charges were warranted, Mr. Curran said "the answer is also a clear and unambiguous no."

During the course of the inquiry, which began last March, Mr. Curran and his team of investigators questioned Mr. Carter under oath for four hours. Mr. Curran said he believed it was the first time in his career that a president in office had given a deposition in a criminal case.

Mr. Curran also said that the family business in the fall of 1977 from the Carter Farms Inc., a separate corporation managed by Mr. Carter's son, Jimmy Carter, was "a separate business" and that the president owned 91 percent of that business.

The six-month investigation was conducted before a federal grand jury in Atlanta. Lawyers and accountants reviewed about 80,000 documents and interviewed scores of witnesses.

Mr. Curran, a former U.S. attorney in New York, was appointed special counsel March 20. He estimated that the investigation cost the government about \$360,000.

The report makes clear that the Carter warehouse, which was run by the president's brother, Billy, until September, 1977, had trouble repaying the National Bank of Georgia loan from the beginning.

The report noted that "Billy Carter wrote checks drawn on the NBG account payable to NBG, without having sufficient funds in the account."

The bank, for its part, "honored those checks and others to third parties, thereby causing overdrafts in the warehouse checking account."

At one point, on July 12, 1976, the bank reduced the loan outstanding by \$204,064, because of a "customer payment." Mr. Curran's investigators found that no such reduction had occurred but there were "no documents establishing who caused this entry to be made," the report said.

On another issue, Mr. Curran concluded that Billy Carter neither pledged the same collateral twice, nor sold off peanuts securing the bank loan in the spring of 1976, as former Carter warehouseman Jimmy Hayes told The Washington Post (H.T., March 12).

In fact there were no bonded peanuts on hand from March 23 to mid-May of 1976 to secure the outstanding loan, the report notes. As a result, there was no collateral at the warehouse that could have been pledged during that period.

Mr. Curran said that the only person who might have been vulnerable to criminal prosecution was a low-level employee at the National Bank of Georgia. But, he said, that employee was given immunity from prosecution in return for his testimony.

President Carter yesterday said: "I'm glad they have completed their investigation. Asked how he felt about being declared 'clean,' Mr. Carter replied: 'I knew it all the time.'"

The investigation also examined whether the Gerald R. Ford Advertising Agency, which handled Jimmy Carter's 1976 primary campaign, received monies outside of the campaign which it used to extend credit to the campaign itself.

From a review of the Ralston agency's records, investigators concluded that the Carter campaign paid enough money to the agency to account for its campaign expenditures "at any given time."

The report shows that at least one National Bank of Georgia loan officer, Robert Flynn, who was in charge of the Carter warehouse account, was troubled by Billy Carter's business practices, especially in releasing peanuts from the warehouse without simultaneously repaying the bank, as the loan agreement required.

Letter of Concern

In a June 7, 1977, letter to Billy Carter, Mr. Flynn said: "We are holding approximately \$400,000 in warehouse releases with no funds to cover these releases. You should release no additional peanuts until sufficient funds are in the bank to cover all releases."

The report also suggests that President Carter, as a partner in the warehouse, may have to pay additional income taxes for 1975, 1976, and 1977. Carter warehouse income statements recorded the purchase and sale of hundreds of thousands of pounds of peanuts in the wrong years, according to the report. A correct accounting could change the taxes due for the years in question.

Senate Approves Funding For Synthetic Fuel Plan

By John H. Averill

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 — President Carter's proposed creation of a special \$20-billion fund to help launch a massive program for production of synthetic fuels won easy Senate approval last night.

At the same time, over the Carter administration's opposition, the Senate reversed itself from the night before and voted conditionally to provide \$1.2 billion to help the needy pay their winter heating bills.

The administration opposed the heating aid amendment because the money would come directly from the Treasury rather than from Mr. Carter's high priority windfall profits tax on the oil industry, now bogged down in the Senate Finance Committee.

Although the administration and Senate Democratic leaders fought for two days for the \$20-billion synthetic fuel fund, there was some indication that the outcome might have been more symbolic than substantive.

\$2.2 Billion Available

As approved by the Senate, only \$2.2 billion would be immediately available in the form of federal loans and subsidies to finance programs for the development of oil and gasoline from such sources as coal and oil shale.

The balance of the \$20 billion could be spent only through future congressional authorizations and appropriations.

Final action on the bill was postponed until tomorrow, at which time the Senate will vote once again on the heating aid amendment.

The delay was arranged by Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., to give a Senate-House conference committee on the budget time to find money to finance the heating aid. Should the money be found, as expected, the Senate is almost certain to approve the heating

aid for poor people unable to cope with rising fuel prices.

The amendments are subject to approval by the House, which passed the big money bill last July 30 without either provision in it.

Prospects for House approval are uncertain.

Sen. Byrd and other backers of the special fund said it was imperative that the money be provided now because it was uncertain whether Congress would have time to act later.

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., chairman of the Senate Energy Committee, which is putting the finishing touches on a bill to authorize the special fund, argued that time was a major factor.

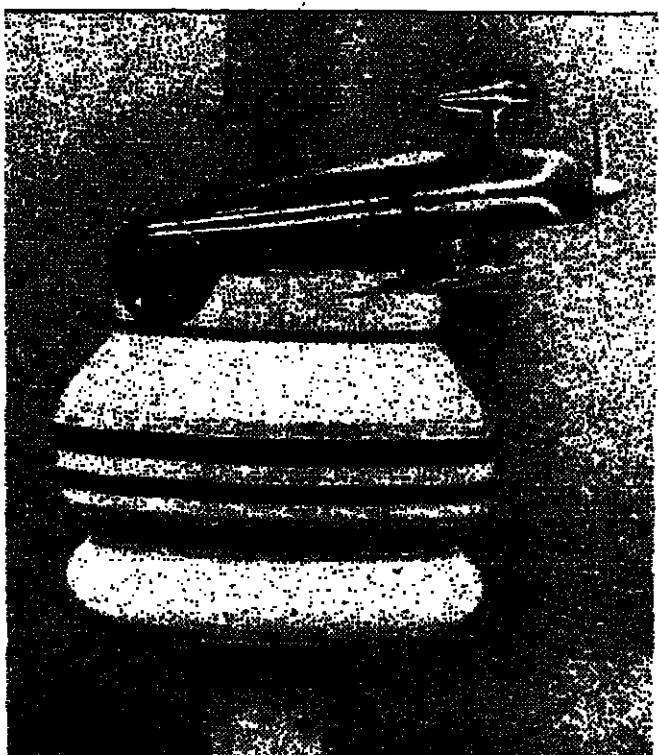
"Let me point out what is going on day after day after day," Sen. Jackson said. "The cost of our oil imports in 1973 was \$7 billion. Next year it will be more than \$70 billion. If we can be complacent in this country, God help us. The republic is in peril."

The Byrd amendment was opposed by an unusual coalition of conservatives, who favor a free enterprise approach to production of synthetic fuels, and liberal environmentalists, who claim that a massive synthetic fuel program will cause widespread air and water pollution.

Sen. William Armstrong, R-Colo., a leading opponent of the Byrd amendment, said that the free enterprise system could achieve the same objectives in synthetic fuel production at little or no cost to the government through tax incentives and relaxation of many federal regulations.

"I think the record is clear that the government has failed miserably every time it has tinkered with the energy economy of this country," Sen. Armstrong said.

Los Angeles Times



STUTTIN' HIS STUFF — Stunt flyer Gordon Price, in an upside-down Special Pitt biplane flyby of Toronto's CN communications tower Tuesday, dramatizes the Canadian Aerobatic Team's need for contributions to participate in next year's world championships in the United States.

## Labor Aide Warns Carter On Tightened U.S. Credit

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 — AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Lane Kirkland warned the Carter administration yesterday it is risking a breach of its recent accord with labor if it lets the Federal Reserve's credit-tightening efforts jeopardize such social needs as housing and urban development.

Mr. Kirkland, in line to succeed AFL-CIO President George Meany next month, said the Fed's recent credit crackdown was a "wrong move at the wrong time" that would not succeed in curbing inflation.

Unless the administration adopts "specific measures" to "shelter areas of great social need from the chill winds of tight and expensive money," said Mr. Kirkland, the AFL-CIO will consider the money-tightening move as "contrary to the spirit of [the] accord."

But Mr. Kirkland said he believes the administration will live up to its commitment not to fight inflation at the price of jobs and social programs, and said Mr. Carter had bolstered himself with labor by the accord and a strongly pro-labor speech last week to the AFL-CIO building trades.

Repairing Relations

The accord, worked out by the White House last month to repair its tattered relations with organized labor, paved the way for union participation on a wage advisory committee designed to win voluntary labor and business support for anti-inflation restraints. The committee will hold its first meeting Wednesday.

Mr. Kirkland has been secretary-treasurer of the labor federation for 10 years; before then he was executive assistant to Mr. Meany. He is the only announced candidate to succeed the president of the nation's biggest labor body.

J.C. Turner, president of the International Union of Operating Engineers, who had been testing the waters for a possible challenge to Mr. Kirkland, announced yesterday that he would not be a candidate. A spokesman said Mr. Turner reached his decision after visiting Mr. Meany. Mr. Meany had said that he favored Mr. Kirkland to succeed him, the spokesman reported.

At AFL-CIO headquarters, Mr. Kirkland also remarked that: "I feel confident I have sufficient expression of support to elect me [as Mr. Meany's successor]." He thinks Thomas Donahue, executive assistant to Mr. Meany, would be acceptable to take his place as secretary-treasurer. Pressed, he also said that Martin Ward, president of the United Association of Plumbers and Pipefitters, Mr. Meany's old union, would also be acceptable.

He does not expect to introduce many sweeping new programs as head of the federation. "I am not a stranger coming into this house," he said. "I've been here quite a while. Every program, every policy has my fingerprints on it."

Areas of major concern to the labor movement include inflation, the energy shortage, moving toward the full employment goals of the Humphrey-Hawkins Act and achieving a national health program.

Mr. Carter has helped himself

U.S. Court Bars Oil Cartel Suit

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 16 (UPI) — A federal judge who dismissed a price-fixing suit against the OPEC nations two months ago has rejected two similar suits and struck down a motion by the International Association of Machinists to reopen the case.

U.S. District Court Judge Andrew Hank said Monday that he could not accept arguments that price increases by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries were directly responsible for rising gasoline pump prices, that the OPEC nations were engaged in an illegal commercial activity or that U.S. courts had any jurisdiction in the matter.

"The Supreme Court has said unequivocally that sovereign nations cannot be made defendants to antitrust suits," he said. "This is an executive and legislative problem, not a judicial problem."

5770-T

## Bureau Probe of Pair Used Wiretaps

## 2 FBI Agents Allegedly Teamed Up With Theft Ring

By Charles R. Babcock and Timothy S. Robinson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (UPI) — Two FBI agents were removed from their posts yesterday after wiretaps on their phones, including one at FBI headquarters, allegedly uncovered evidence of corruption, including conversations in which the agents described how they teamed up with a theft ring that they once supposedly investigated.

An affidavit filed in Kansas City also outlines charges that the two men stole informant funds, then orchestrated a cover-up of the thefts. FBI Director William Webster said yesterday he dismissed Alan Rotton, a headquarters superior, and put Stephen Travis of the Kansas City field office on leave following the allegations of criminal misconduct. He said that such charges of corruption against FBI agents are "isolated and uncommon."

Mr. Travis reportedly was not fired immediately because he is a bureau veteran and has appeal rights.

A federal grand jury in Kansas City has been hearing evidence about possible conspiracy to defraud the United States, theft from interstate commerce and obstruction of a criminal investigation, according to the affidavit.

The case is the first involving FBI agents since it was charged late last year that an agent in New York, Joseph Stabile, lied about taking a \$10,000 bribe from an organized crime figure. Stabile pleaded guilty and was sentenced to prison.

Michael Shaheen Jr., whose Office of Professional Responsibility at the Justice Department coordinated the investigation, said he could not comment on the case except to say: "The FBI's participation has been a monument to investigative excellence. No stone was left unturned. Every lead was pursued."

The probe is especially startling

because of the use of court-authorized wiretaps against the agents. The taps were first ordered two months ago.

A source familiar with the case said Mr. Rotton and Mr. Travis apparently never thought that the FBI would wiretap colleagues.

The 31-page affidavit by FBI agent Gary Hart in Kansas City includes excerpts from several phone calls in which Mr. Rotton and Mr. Travis discuss how to control the investigation they knew was being conducted into their activities.

## Railroad Thefts

The investigation grew out of an earlier inquiry into reported thefts from railroads in the Kansas City area. According to the affidavit, an informant in that case told other FBI agents that he had not furnished Mr. Rotton, then stationed in Kansas City, or Mr. Travis with

information, nor had he been paid by them, as bureau files indicated.

Other informants used by the two agents then were questioned and also denied getting recorded payments. The affidavit said there were indications that payments of thousands of dollars in cash were made to "informants" who never existed.

There long have been rumors that some FBI agents made up informants and kept the money supposedly paid to them, but this appears to be the first evidence of such a scheme alleged in court papers.

The affidavit also contains transcripts of calls in which Mr. Rotton and Mr. Travis allegedly discuss their participation in a theft ring with a "partner," Robert Martin. Mr. Martin's phone also was tapped.

On Sept. 6, for instance, Mr. Martin allegedly called Mr. Rotton at his Arlington, Va., apartment

and they discussed a load of refrigerators Mr. Martin had obtained. Mr. Rotton asked if Mr. Martin had "held on to any" and when told no, allegedly replied, "Well, if you hit that place again and find a freezer, keep me in mind."

On Sept. 17, Mr. Travis warned Mr. Martin to avoid disposing of the stolen property in undercover fencing operations operated by law enforcement authorities in the area.

On Sept. 9, according to the affidavit, Mr. Rotton and Mr. Travis talked about a new plan to steal heavy equipment. "And they want to handle \$90,000 to \$100,000 worth of equipment for huff," Mr. Rotton is quoted as saying.

The affidavit shows that a team of FBI agents in Kansas City had been involved in surveillance of Mr. Martin as he allegedly carried out thefts from boxcars at a rail junction near Eve, Mo.

## No Statements Issued

## FBI Queries Sindona on Disappearance

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (UPI) — Authorities today questioned Italian financier Michele Sindona, charged with engineering the biggest bank failure in U.S. history, in an effort to find out if his disappearance Aug. 2 was a kidnapping.

Mr. Sindona surfaced yesterday at Doctors Hospital in Manhattan with an apparent gunshot wound in the left leg and no public explanation for his absence.

The banker was held under federal guard at the hospital based on an arrest warrant issued five days after he was reported missing.

Investigators were attempting to determine if Mr. Sindona had been kidnapped "to face proletarian justice" as letters to his family and lawyers purported, or if he had gone underground to evade prosecution on a 99-count federal fraud

indictment in the collapse of the Franklin National Bank.

FBI spokesman Quentin Ertel said a decision had been made with the U.S. Attorney's Office "not to discuss at this time any of the information obtained from Mr. Sindona."

## Romanian Ex-Boxer

## Flees to W. Germany

KORBACH, West Germany, Oct. 17 (UPI) — Former Romanian light-heavyweight boxing champion Constantin Varas has asked for political asylum in West Germany, the sports news service SID said today.

Mr. Varas, 29, used a trip to Yugoslavia to make his escape, an SID spokesman said. The boxer has refused to reveal details of or reasons for his flight.

during his interview by FBI agents and New York City Police Department detectives.

"Any public discussion of the results of today's interview is precluded by the fact that any information obtained from Mr. Sindona might have an effect on his current legal status in United States federal court," Mr. Ertel said.

Mr. Sindona, who was free on \$3-million bail when he disappeared, had been scheduled to go on trial Sept. 10 on charges of misappropriating \$45 million in Franklin funds, leading to the bank's collapse.

His son, Nino, described Mr. Sindona to reporters today as having lost about 20 pounds and wearing a goatee. The younger Sindona said his father's captors had ordered him to shave his face except his chin each day.

# Senator.

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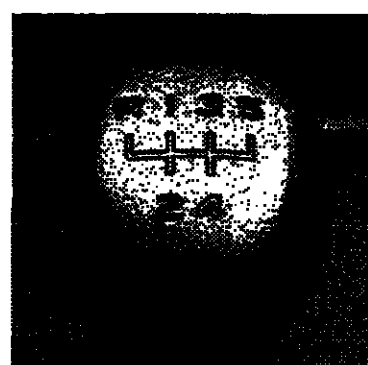
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The illustration features the Senator C. Technical data: 2.8 I-S engine, 103 kW (140 HP); 3.0 I-S engine, 110 kW (150 HP); 3.0 I-E engine, 132 kW (180 HP). See your Opel dealer for local availability.



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## Period of Relative Liberalization Ends

## Chile Renews Drive Against Dissent

By Charles A. Kruse

SANTIAGO, Oct. 17 (UPI) — The hit of the Santiago theater season is "Three Marias and One Rosa," a biting indictment of the Chilean military junta's aggressive return to free-market capitalism.

Playing to packed houses, it has attracted wide comment because of its devastating portrayal of how unemployment among the poor has torn apart families here.

Furthermore, the play has prompted an extraordinary review of Chile's "leftist artistic-cultural movement" by the military government, which has become increasingly repressive in recent months after a year of relative liberalization.

The play tells the story of four women who try to earn a living by making tapestries. Their husbands are all unemployed. The women's efforts to sell their wares, which depict the poverty and traumas of their daily lives, allows the play to examine the injustice and absurdities of Chile's current economic and political situation.

## Secret Memo

In a memo marked "secret" and dated Aug. 22, Gen. Odilberto Mena Salinas, director of the secret police, advised Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez that it would be "highly counterproductive" to close down the play because "this would encourage another round of internal and external campaigns aimed at the 'cultural blackout' and 'fascist' measures taken by the Chilean regime."

In any case, he added, "the audiences will be relatively small" compared with the metropolitan population of 3 million.

Instead, Gen. Mena suggested that Mr. Fernandez initiate "indirect pressure" against the organizations which cooperate directly or indirectly in the development, proliferation and expression of artistic groups such as this one "that produced the play."

Gen. Mena also suggested that Mr. Fernandez create a national cultural fund to encourage artistic activities that "re-emphasize traditional values" and that "try to influence Chile's mass media either to ignore or comment less favorably about plays, movies, books or other intellectual endeavors considered unfavorable to the government."

The Mena memorandum has not been published in Chile although opponents of President Augusto Pinochet's government are aware of its existence. They say it is another sign of the increasing campaign against intellectuals, artists, writers and politicians that resumed in full force about six months ago.

According to opponents of the government, the first sign of in-

creased harassment came on May 1, when the police arrested hundreds of persons who participated in demonstrations marking international Labor Day.

The demonstrations were non-violent although technically illegal since the government bans any "political" activity. The same ban does not apply to groups that gather to demonstrate their support for Gen. Pinochet's government.

In June, the government closed Hoy magazine the country's best-selling news weekly, which made no secret of its view that Chile should return to the democratic form of government that preceded the 1973 military coup.

Although Hoy was allowed to resume publication after a two-month lapse, the unexpected action marked the end of an increasingly tolerant attitude toward the press that began early last year.

In August, Mr. Fernandez publicly warned the media that it would have to "accept the consequences" of publishing or broadcasting in full a speech delivered by former President Eduardo Frei, the leader of the suspended Christian Democratic Party. When one radio station broadcasted Mr. Frei's speech in full, Mr. Fernandez threatened to close the station if it did not end the open defiance.

Also in August, Gen. Mena's secret police, called the National Center for Information, were found by a court to be responsible for the death of a high school teacher who died from physical abuse during five days of detention and interrogation.

While opponents of the government do not believe the secret police are planning to bring back terror tactics that were prevalent during the first years of military rule, the teacher's death demonstrated that the police are still willing to use torture.

In September, the government refused to allow a gathering of democrats called the Group of 24 to hold a public meeting to explain a proposed new constitution the

## 14 Red Brigades Get Additional Sentences

FLORENCE, Oct. 17 (Reuters) — Fourteen of Italy's Red Brigades guerrilla members, including the movement's leader Renato Curcio, were sentenced to additional prison terms today for their courtroom behavior at an earlier trial, during which they were locked in an iron cage.

They were found guilty of inciting armed struggle, favoring crime, insulting the law and using threatening language during the clamorous trial in Turin last year.

group has written. Mr. Fernandez accused the Group of 24 of being "political," which means that its meetings can be banned under national security laws.

The constitution is a proposed alternative to an "official" one that the government has announced it will submit to a referendum as a first step toward creating a "guided democracy" by 1986. Mr. Fernandez said last year that the government would allow full debate of its constitution — and alternate ones — before the referendum, which is to take place this year or next.

According to a leading Christian Democrat, Gen. Pinochet has ordered a tightening up because the government became frightened of the dissent that surfaced late last year — a period when the government, under pressure from abroad, did not feel strong enough to move against opponents at home.

According to this analysis, Gen. Pinochet has felt stronger since a dispute with Argentina over land and sea rights near Cape Horn was sent to the Vatican for papal mediation.

Also, some observers believe, the government thinks it can escape serious U.S. sanctions despite the failure either to extradite or try three secret police officers charged in the United States in the assassination of Orlando Letelier, a leading opponent-in-exile of the Pinochet regime.

## Economic Results

At the same time, the Christian Democrat said, the government feels increasingly vulnerable because of its economic policies, which have cut inflation substantially and promoted economic growth but have not reduced the unemployment rate of at least 15 percent in Santiago and probably higher elsewhere.

Supporters of the government do not challenge the assertion that there has been a crackdown during the past six months. They say that the parties, unions and the press took unfair advantage of last year's opening and had to be reined in because the government has no intention of returning to democracy faster than called for by its own timetable.

But the military's supporters say Gen. Pinochet has become increasingly powerful — and increasingly willing to use his personal power, often arbitrarily — now that he has swept aside those within the military who opposed him.

Civilian supporters of the government justify its continued existence because of the economic strides that have been made and the need, they say, to retain a firm government for several more years to give the free-market system here a chance to demonstrate its benefits to the poor.



Debris in front of this seaside hotel in Antibes, France, shows damage left by tidal waves.

## Toll in French Tidal Wave Rises to 11

From Agency Dispatches

NICE, Oct. 17 — The French government declared the Riviera coast a disaster area today after a tidal wave killed 11 persons and caused at least \$10 million in damage.

The government also opened a full inquiry into the cause of yesterday's phenomenon, as some ecologists and marine geologists put the blame on a \$120-million land reclamation project in the Mediterranean off Nice airport. The ecologists have long tried to prevent the seaward extension of the airport and the adjoining harbor project near the estuary of the Var River.

But other experts believed that heavy rainfall this month, sweeping huge amounts of earth and debris down flooded rivers into the sea, was largely responsible. They said the waters may have triggered underwater landslides that could have caused the wave.

An unidentified body found floating off Nice airport today brought the known death toll to 11. Eight workers drowned when their trucks, cranes and bulldozers were swept off the 30-foot high breakwater of a projected harbor for passenger ships. Three persons were known to have died, apparently struck while walking along coastal beaches.

The wave with a crest up to 10 feet high hit a 36-mile section along the French coast to the Italian border yesterday, including the city of Nice.

Authorities said most of Nice escaped damage because it is protected by a headland jutting into the sea, but they said many businesses and buildings were destroyed.

In Antibes, which got the full brunt of the waves, automobiles were overturned.

Many pleasure craft were wrecked in resort harbors along the coast and others were swept out to sea.

Damage estimates from Monday's quake, which measured 6.4 on the Richter scale, range up to \$10 million, but are expected to rise as debris is removed and experts can see hidden damage to buildings, bridges and highways.

The \$7-million Imperial County Services Center, a six-story structure that is the tallest in El Centro, was designed to withstand an earthquake measuring 8.0 on the Richter scale. It is damaged beyond repair. The east wall leans to one side. Pillars supporting the second floor are shattered at the base. Officials say the uninsured structure is in danger of falling.

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"I trust that is a moderate aftershock."

## In Balloon Experiment

## 1st Evidence of Antimatter In Nature Found in U.S.

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (UPI) — A balloon 600 feet high carrying 5,000 pounds of instruments 120,000 feet over the U.S. Southwest has found the first evidence in nature of antimatter, particles that are the exact opposite of all matter and whose existence has eluded science for the last 50 years.

Instruments sent aloft by scientists at New Mexico State University last July 21 detected no fewer than 29 particles of antimatter during an eight-hour balloon flight over Texas and New Mexico. The 29 particles had precisely the same mass as the positively charged particle known as the proton but not one of the 29 possessed a positive charge.

"They carried negative charges, the opposite of the proton," Dr. Robert Golden of New Mexico State said yesterday in announcing the finding. "We have found antimatter protons."

Antimatter is made up of atomic particles with the same mass and same size electrical charge as protons (positive) and electrons (negative) with one big difference — they have the opposite charge. An antimatter proton is negatively charged and an antimatter electron carries a positive charge.

Long predicted by theory, antimatter is routinely produced in the laboratory by high-speed collisions of accelerated particles like protons with atoms of hydrogen gas but have never before been found in nature. One reason is whenever a particle of antimatter collides with a particle of matter, they annihilate each other.

## 9 Years' Work

The team of New Mexico State scientists who claim to have found the first natural antimatter has been working nine years to devise a way to detect antimatter.

"We started trying to make actual observations with balloons in 1976 but things didn't go our way at first," Dr. Golden said by telephone from Las Cruces, where New Mexico State is located. "We're only able to fly twice a year when the winds are right and we had five balloon failures in a row before we finally succeeded."

The balloon flown by Dr. Golden and his team has a 600-foot high gas bag that holds 28 million cubic feet of helium when fully inflated. Attached to the balloon is an instrument package that weighs 5,000 pounds, most of it cosmic ray sensors and counters and including a 300-pound superconducting magnet.

"The magnet is so powerful that it points the entire 5,000-pound instrument toward the north," Dr. Golden said. "It is the world's largest compass."

The instruments were flown to an altitude of 120,000 feet, where there are almost no air particles to collide with antimatter striking the Earth from outer space. Scientists long have theorized that antimatter produced by an exploding star would reach the Earth but be annihilated as soon as it struck matter in the upper atmosphere.

## Particles Bent

The instruments in Dr. Golden's balloon were built to measure the flight path and speed of all particles caught by the powerful magnetic field produced by the superconducting magnet. Protons caught by the magnet were slowed, or bent, one way. Electrons another.

The amount of bending told its energy and we already knew its velocity," Dr. Golden explained. "By knowing the two we could calculate the mass of each particle we caught."

The 29 antimatter protons trapped by the magnet were all bent the same way that protons were bent. There was a single difference. They all had negative charges, meaning they were antiprotons.

Where did the antimatter come from? Dr. Golden said its high velocity and high energy means it traveled great distances and probably was produced by the collision of debris from stellar explosions with hydrogen clouds between the stars.

It is theorized that at the time of the creation of the universe there were equal amounts of matter and antimatter produced. The question is where did the antimatter go. One theory is that it went to the edges of the universe, where there are stars and entire galaxies made of antimatter.

## EEC Admits Official Broke Hotel Window

BRUSSELS, Oct. 17 (AP) — An official of the European Economic Community today confirmed that a Social Affairs Commissioner had broken a window in a Brussels hotel recently.

The official added that Mr. Vredeling would pay for the damage — estimated at 50,000 francs (about \$12,000). "It was a regrettable incident" which followed a dispute in the hotel bar, the official said.

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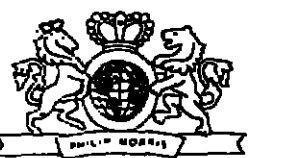
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## The Big Prizes in Science

Because a hot debate delayed the announcement of this year's Nobel Prize in medicine for over an hour, the public got a rare glimpse into the politics of the selection process. Apparently the Nobel Assembly split over whether the prize should be awarded for advances in basic research, as it generally has been, or for discoveries with direct application to medicine. Because there is no separate Nobel Prize in biology and biochemistry, the great majority of the prizes in medicine over the past two decades have gone for fundamental insights into the nature of the genetic code and the mechanisms that control its expression. While these have undoubtedly been the most exciting developments in the life sciences during this period, they are advances not in medicine, but in molecular biology.

Judging from a few of the recent Nobel awards and from this year's prize — given for the development of the CAT scanner, an X-ray device that has revolutionized the diagnosis of many diseases in the brain — this trend has generated a backlash among some members of the Nobel Assembly who feel medicine has been neglected. Whether the development of the CAT scanner is worthy of a prize generally reserved for the development of major new ideas on the frontiers of science is already the source of considerable debate among scientists.

This year's prize in chemistry is one of the relatively rare Nobels that is given for a lifetime's contribution to the field rather than for a single idea or experiment. The prize went to two chemists whose work, while not of great theoretical interest, has enormous

practical application, opening up vast new possibilities in the field of organic chemistry. Organic chemists attempt to synthesize complex molecules — including those found in living things — in the lab. Their discoveries make possible huge industries — drugs, dyes, plastics, petrochemicals and petroleum refining and more. In no other field of science would one be likely to find a Nobel prizewinner who is already a millionaire because of the patents that have emerged from his research.

Unlike either medicine or chemistry, this year's physics prize recognized work that has led to a fundamentally new understanding of natural principles. A central thrust of modern physics has been the search for a new theory that would demonstrate that the four basic physical forces — gravitation, electromagnetism, the strong atomic interaction and the weak atomic interaction — are in fact different manifestations of a single, more basic force.

The three winners of this year's prize (two of whom were high school classmates) elaborated a theory, since confirmed by experiment, showing that two of these forces — electromagnetism and the weak atomic force — are indeed the same phenomenon. Their work lends new impetus to the continuing search for the "unified field theory," the single framework that would show that all four forces are one. What does that mean? Achieving proof of this theory would affect our understanding of the physical universe as profoundly as did Einstein's discovery of relativity.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## No U.S. Arms for Morocco

King Hassan II of Morocco, long an ally of the United States, has gotten himself into trouble by trying to annex the former Spanish Sahara. Guerrillas of the Polisario Front, backed by Algeria, have thwarted the expansion, driven the king's Mauritania ally from the war and attacked Morocco itself. Fearing that a compromise would destroy him politically, the king is trying instead to get U.S. military aid. Officials of the Carter administration are now weighing the request.

A 19-year-old aid agreement authorizes U.S. arms for use inside Morocco but not beyond its internationally recognized borders. Hassan argues that this limitation is now moot because guerrillas are striking inside his country. But he himself has extended the war by seizing a new piece of Saharan territory formerly claimed by Mauritania.

Hassan is a valuable friend who often provides important support for U.S. policies in the Middle East and Africa — when that support serves common interests. Two years ago, for example, the king helped persuade President Sadat to set out on the road to Jerusalem. Since then, however, he has withheld support for the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

By any comparable calculation of interest, the United States should stay out of his con-

flikt. No U.S. interest is at stake. To aid the king would be to encourage an unwise policy — one that has diminished his influence in Africa. It would needlessly antagonize Algeria, reversing recent U.S. progress in improving relations there and forfeiting the opportunity to move closer to a more pragmatic new regime. It would also undermine the effort of the Organization of African Unity, including Nigeria and Tanzania and such pro-Western states as the Sudan and Liberia, to promote a cease-fire and referendum in the disputed territory.

After the Iranian debacle, the Carter administration has been looking for opportunities to show that it knows how to stand by old friends. The Sahara is the wrong place for such a demonstration. Morocco's claim to the territory is not internationally recognized. Its own security is not at stake. There is no clear evidence of direct Soviet assistance to the Polisario guerrillas.

Instead of encouraging Hassan to crawl further out on a military limb, the United States should join others in promoting a face-saving compromise. That will be difficult enough. Abandoning U.S. neutrality would make it impossible.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Responding to Brezhnev

Of course the Russians would prefer the NATO decision on modernization to be postponed indefinitely, and it would be naive to pretend otherwise. But the most important point about the speech is that it contained nothing which would preclude negotiations on the assumption that NATO does decide to modernize. Indeed, as Chancellor Schmidt has observed, any Soviet threats were directed not against a NATO decision to develop the new weapons but against deployment.

The Western response therefore should be straightforward. NATO should approve the modernization program in December, but it should also stress as strongly as possible its interest in arms control.

It might even take positive note of Mr. Brezhnev's proposals. The negotiations with the Soviet Union will be difficult and they may well fail, in which case the West will have to go ahead and deploy the new systems. But it would be folly to prejudice the talks in advance by regarding Mr. Brezhnev's speech with almost total suspicion.

As an opening contribution to what is

clearly going to be a difficult debate, it could have been considerably worse. It is up to the West to seek to improve the Soviet offer through negotiations.

— From the Financial Times (London).

### Strategic Suicide

It would be strategic suicide to accept the Soviet proposal to reduce its military forces in Europe in return for not deploying U.S.-made Pershing missiles.

The Russians have a large military advantage in Europe which would not be significantly decreased by the withdrawal of 1,000 tanks and 20,000 men that they have offered.

It is necessary to stand up to the Soviet Union; U.S. weakness accounts for the boldness of Soviet threats to Europe.

In this situation, in which Europeans lack confidence in the guarantees of the United States, the first signs of the Finlandization of Europe are appearing.

Not long ago, the Russians forced Washington to back off when the Americans planned to place neutron bombs in Europe.

— From O Estado de Sao Paulo.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 18, 1904

MADRID — The Princess of Asturias, the elder daughter of Queen Maria Christina and King Alfonso XII of Spain died this afternoon. Born in 1880, she was the elder sister of King Alfonso XIII, and the wife of Prince Charles de Borbone-Siciles. The condition of the princess after the premature birth of her daughter was so serious that King Alfonso put off his departure for the army maneuvers. The princess entered her ninth month of pregnancy in perfect health, when an indigestion supervened, caused by eating some chestnuts and peanuts. The violent intestinal pains persisted after the birth of her child. The princess finally succumbed to heart failure.

### Fifty Years Ago

October 18, 1929

NEW YORK — While the city trembled on the brink of a transit catastrophe threatened by the strike of gasoline tank truck drivers, the belligerent chauffeurs suddenly and unexpectedly waved the white flag and swept the crisis away. Half of the teamsters decided to abandon the walkout and surrendered to their employers unconditionally. The backbone of the strike is said to have been broken by the refusal of several bodies of teamsters affiliated to the truck drivers' union to call a sympathy strike. They held that it would work a great hardship on the public, with which the strikers are not in dispute, and not injure the oil companies one bit.



## 'Gold and Silver Out in the Ditches'

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — Maurice O'Sullivan wrote in "Twenty Years Ago Growing," that delicate and beautiful classic of Gaelic literature, of how it was when he was growing up in an Irish village.

I looked west at the edge of the sky  
Where America showed back on the  
Be lying and I slipped back on the  
paths of thought. It  
Seemed to me now that the new  
island was before me with its  
Fine streets and great high houses,  
some of them so tall  
That they scratched the sky: gold and  
silver out in the  
Ditches and nothing to do but gather  
it... I see the boys  
And girls who were once my  
companions.

### Unbalanced

No country more dramatically shows the after-effects of continuous emigration than Ireland. So many have gone, often the brightest and best (and they became presidents and poets in other lands) that the population at home became unbalanced. For 100 years Ireland has been dogged by a mixture of futility and defeatism. Where are the entrepreneurs, the initiators, the driving forces? Only very recently have they begun to reappear.

The impetus behind the initial large-scale migrations was the great famine of 1845-49. A million people emigrated in half a dozen years. Emigration began as an economic need in a moment of distress, but it evolved to the point where the principal cause of emigration was prior emigration. It was feeding on itself.

As the young people paid less attention to work on the land, so the old people found the work increasingly difficult, became less able to take agrarian initiatives, and less receptive to new agricultural ideas. Thus there seemed more reason for the next generation of young to depart. Emigration might not be the panacea for unemployment and underdevelopment in the sending country that it is often made out to be.

### Irrelevant?

Is this an irrelevant point after five years of rigid immigration restrictions in a number of major Western countries? Indeed, in France and West Germany in particular, thanks to a determined policy of frontier control, expulsions, bonus payments for returning home, and above all, restrictions on the issuing of work permits, the number of immigrant workers appears to have fallen — by around 20 percent in West Germany and around 16 percent in France compared with the 1974 totals.

This, however, is merely to look at the statistics governments publish. It overlooks the large-scale development of the black market which has grown as the barriers to legal immigration have been extended. Estimates of numbers vary widely, but one European economic commission estimate puts the figure as between 1 and 2 million.

In the United States, the largest portion of Third World immigration has long been illegal. Counting the numbers is difficult with estimates varying from 4 to 12 million. Nevertheless, most observers agree that even during the years of recession and widespread unemployment, they have kept on arriving in large numbers, perhaps as many as 600,000 arrivals a year.

### Long Hours

These workers are being employed in a kind of sub-economy, working long hours in difficult and unpleasant work, without the benefit of Social Security or accident insurance — cleaning floors in office buildings, washing dishes in restaurants, picking fresh fruit or sewing shirts in sweat shops. They do the jobs that native workers would rather be unemployed than stoop to. All the evidence suggests that even in a time of recession these jobs continue to proliferate.

It is in the Middle East that the most rapid recent expansion of the use of migrant labor has occurred. With economies growing at 9 percent or more a year, and with small native populations, immigration has become an essential concomitant of economic advance.

Pakistanis, who used to go to Britain, now go to Saudi Arabia. Egyptians, who used to go to Greece, now go to Kuwait. All of them are in full pursuit of the "gold and silver in the ditches."

as were the Irish migrants 100 years ago. On an individual basis, their urge is more than understandable, given the lack of opportunity back home. But in the aggregate, the evidence suggests that this exodus does their home countries little good.

### Remittances

Take the question of workers' remittances, which in total are running around \$10 billion a year. Casual observation suggests this is a great boon to impoverished Third World countries. But a recent World Bank report punctures that view.

"Only a small portion of remittances has been successfully channeled into productive investment,

while the bulk has been spent on consumer goods and housing. Local production has been unable to meet the new demand and the resulting supply bottlenecks have fueled inflationary pressures and increased import demand. These in turn, may cause the exchange rate to depreciate and many contribute to poor export performance. A policy of encouraging workers to migrate may do little to alleviate unemployment, provide limited savings for capital and cause a further deterioration in the balance of payments."

Migration, once seen as an easy way to grease the wheels of the industrialized countries while providing a safety valve for the overpopulated developing countries, no longer looks like the simple answer it was.

At the receiving end, it gives rise to racial tension, crude exploitation and a weakened resolve to come to terms with local unemployment. At the sending end, it postpones the day when policymakers will be forced to implement the structural changes necessary to eliminate unemployment and balance of payments problems. A serious look at its corrosive consequences is long overdue.

Jonathan Power's book, "Migrant Workers in Western Europe and the United States," will be published Monday by the Pergamon Press. ©1979, International Herald Tribune.

## U.S. Politics as Theater

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — This presidential election campaign is likely to break our hearts unless we pick up a few giggles and get a little fun along the way. Taken seriously, it makes no sense, but it makes "news," and provides a few comic scenes beyond the imagination of Woody Allen.

In Chicago, for example, we see on national television a "dinner party" of over 12,000 Democrats, dressed like Republicans, listening at a \$100-a-plate dinner to President Carter proclaiming the lady mayor of Chicago as the greatest invention since pretty girls.

Not to be undone, or anyway to catch up, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., sends "The Honorable Jane M. Byrne, City Hall, Chicago," one of the memorable political telegrams of recent years. "I admire the leadership you have provided, and I just hope you remember who has loved you in Chicago longer." Her honor, the mayor, sort of announced she was for Carter, but like any wise and prudent woman, indicated that maybe she would "remember" the other guy later on, if things changed.

In Florida, another scene, almost as funny. The first big advertised "test of strength" between the president and the senator — a vote by some of the people who might vote later for some of the candidates who might be running for president. The test of strength was the president and the senator — a vote by some of the people who might vote later for some of the candidates who might be running for president. The test of strength was the president and the senator — a vote by some of the people who might vote later for some of the candidates who might be running for president.

## Letters

### Cry of Despair

The plea written by an 84-year-old woman confined to a hospital in Los Angeles (IHT, Oct. 4) can only be described as an extraordinary letter, and as a piece of writing it moved me as few writings have or could.

The despair she describes is all too real to anyone with even a passing knowledge of the aged in our society, but it is ironic that the vast majority of doctors, nurses, and nurses' aides working in the other hospitals feel that they are doing their very best. If only the other health workers would do their bit or if there were more money and less patients, all problems would be solved.

However, the problems of the aged, or just about any other problem of society one would choose to name, aren't going to be solved until each of us acts to solve them by caring enough to do something, no matter how small, about them.

The greatest criticism of the medical profession today must be that

pers proclaimed the vote is a meaningless fraud, and on their front pages they announce in their biggest headlines the results, as if they mattered.

This sort of thing hurts only if you take it seriously. These are not the play-offs but the tryouts of politics. And some of them are serious. For example, Gov. Edmund (Jerry) Brown Jr. of California has been in New Hampshire in recent days proclaiming his vision of the last two decades of the 20th century. The press has been sneering at him, but he is talking about the possibilities of a new order on earth and even about the dreams of science in outer space. It is an odd vision, but at least he is trying to change the question of domestic politics.

So in the political confusion, everything is not all that funny. For another example, John Connally of Texas has been in Washington recently proposing a dramatic change in the U.S. policy toward the Middle East.

He came to Washington the other day with the original idea that the United States should have a Middle East policy that concentrated on the vital interests of the United States rather than on Israel's interests or anybody else's interests. In the process, he infuriated the Israelis, surprised the Arabs, and stunned the Carter administration.

But the surprising thing was that so many people here were surprised. This was typical of Big John, he has always insisted on getting attention. He always passes on first attention. He

they don't care, and as the conditions described by the author are not isolated ones, such criticism would be difficult to refute.

RICHARD C. STRICKLAND,  
High Wycombe, England.

"A Prisoner of Neglect," the letter you published from the 84-year-old woman in Los Angeles, evoked two reactions: fear and guilt. Fear, because all of us will grow old and because no one will want us and no one will care. Guilt, because it is we, those of us in the prime of life, who do not want the old, who do not care, who are at the root of the cry of despair of that letter.

The low infant mortality rates and improved medical technology put life expectancy in the next decade at very high levels. In some countries, such as Sweden, women can expect to live to 77.6 years and men to 72. Many live longer.

Will [the elderly] all end their lives "praying that they may die"? We have made improvements in the maintenance of physical health, but somewhere along the way we have lost understanding, compassion, love.

MARY MAUKSCH,  
Brussels.

### The Last Word?

Edifying, etymologist William Safire has led a just and courageous campaign against the misuse of "hopefully."

But what about "happily"? As in his sentence (IHT, Oct. 1): "Happily, the expression 'I could care less' seems to be petering out."

AL HIX,  
Salzburg.

## Examining The New Oil Game

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Out of a confused jumble of al and rumors, there emerges plain evidence that the international game is now being played in a way by new players. But the United States and Saudi Arabia are playing by the old rules. So even operations between Americans and Saudis will probably not suffice to prevent another price increase with all the nasty consequences it entails for the world and the United States.

The old international oil game was closely related to global demand and supply. The big players were the biggest importer, the United States, and the biggest exporter — Saudi Arabia. Between 1974 and 1978, for example, oil prices were kept stable by a mixture of low consumption, because of the recession, and high Saudi production.

That stability broke down in 1978, and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) put into effect big price increases in January and July. After the July increase, the United States and Saudi Arabia moved tandem to reapply the old system.

The Saudis, as a July 4 gift to the president, let it be known that they would raise production for all of this year from 8.5 to 9.5 million barrels a day. The United States pledged at the Tokyo summit to develop countries that it would import between now and 1985 the 8.5 million barrels a day of 1977. On July 15, as part of an energy speech, the president promised to hold U.S. imports year to 8.2 million barrels.

If only because of the recent United States will have no oil meeting in its targets this year. The Saudi oil minister, Zakki Yamani, has been in Washington the last couple of days to all corners that the Saudis will probably maintain the 9.5 million production level through this year and perhaps into next year.

But several other major oil exporting countries are now into game of raising and lowering production to push prices upwards. Iran (in consideration amounts) and (in lesser amounts) Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Algeria, Nigeria and the United Arab Emirates are all exporting oil. But they have recently sent some supply, but several of the countries are using market-price techniques to force up prices. Iranians, the Libyans, the Nigeris and the Algerians are taking the initiative in raising prices now on lighter crudes which are used in some products — gasoline, home heating oil.

Not only are they shutting some supply, but several of the countries are using market-price techniques to force up prices. Iranians, the Libyans, the Nigeris and the Algerians are taking the initiative in raising prices now on lighter crudes which are used in some products — gasoline, home heating oil.

In addition, there has been a string of contract prices (paid for standing commitments to buy supplies) with spot market prices paid for once-only sales of large amounts. Iran and some other oil producing countries have been forcing buyers to have contract prices purchase first on the spot market. The spot market, which used to handle only a couple of hundred thousand barrels a day, now handles about 3 million barrels a day.

As a result, oil markets have become chaotic, and prices are rising. Several countries are also charging more than the ceilings by OPEC last summer. It appears that the next OPEC meeting — for Venezuela on Dec. 17 — is only ratify and legitimize the chaos already put into effect.

The chaos is things, besides raising U.S. demand and opening up production, Washington must do to head off the price rise. The price could be brought to bear the countries now most active pushing up prices.

In addition, there are the price buyers from the United States from Japan and West Germany who have been very active in bidding up prices on the spot market. They could be dissuaded by nations applied jointly by the United States, West Germany and Japan. After all, President Carter did it at the Tokyo summit pledges to the United States and China government to do something about spot market speculation.

Unfortunately, chances are slight that the Carter administration can achieve anything quickly these matters. The radical governments to whom the president has been so nice only hold him much more in contempt. The Western states, while negotiating no sign of bending to his pressure.

So even though world supply is not all that tight, the probability that there will be another oil price rise. That means for all people more blow to the fragile sense of shared responsibility that tempers what other order now exists in the international economic system. For the United States, that means more inflation, a longer period of high interest rates, and a deeper recession.

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Examining  
The New  
Oil Game  
By Joseph...

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## The Morgan Bank



## Fashion in Paris

## Partying, Advertising as Shows End

by Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 17 (IHT) — After a week of hard work, the fashion crowd played equally hard last night at the Palace, in what has become a seasonal festive event. Forgetting the battle of the hemlines, all the top designers, most of whom would not normally go to each other's houses, turned up, including Cardin, Saint Laurent, Lagerfeld, Ungaro, Laroche, Dior's Bohan and Chanel's Guibourge. All that and Mick Jagger with a Lauren Bacall-looking model and girl friend, Jerry Hall.

In a rare one-night exchange, they mixed with the ready-to-wear crowd, including Kenzo, Tarlazzi, Castelbajac, Jacqueline Jacobson (Dorothea's sis) and Sonia Rykiel. Give them a few more years and they might even talk to each other.

But there was no major clash and everybody worked out their frustrations on the dance floor rather than at each other. In truth, they were so happy the season was over that it turned out to be a good party.

It was a festive evening altogether, as the house of Chanel also gave a party earlier to introduce a new television commercial. The guests, mostly American store presidents, were also treated to a special buffet, supplied by two of France's best known *nouvelle-cuisine* chefs, Jean-Pierre Coffe (La Citrouille) and Alain Senderens (L'Archestrade).

## New Decade

What they ate, however, hardly equalled what they saw. Kitty d'Alassio, Chanel's advertising vice president said: "We're at the beginning of a new decade and Chanel, as always, has to be avant garde." So after eight years they cancelled their contract with Catherine Deneuve, who was the Chanel

blonde and beautiful image in the States. "But you know, eight years is a long time for a romance, a contract, anything," she said.

Now, Chanel is going for a new approach. They had Ridley Scott (director of "Alien") do a 30-second commercial, which, Miss d'Alassio said, is all about a woman's fantasy. It seems there's that woman.



Chanel striped-silk beige suit.

beautiful, of course, and sunbathing on the edge of that beautiful pool in romantic Saint-Tropez. She takes off her caftan but keeps on her swimsuit then lies down and suns herself. "Then," Miss d'Alassio said, "she has those fantasies. A man pops on, a man pops off. Yes, very attractive, very sunbathed. Then, a Chanel perfume bottle comes on at the end, very dramatically. It zooms forward. The label fills the screen."

The new trends in advertising, Miss d'Alassio explained, are those that have you relate to the consumer, have him (or in that case, her) involved. Avant-garde, all right.

## Sedate Runway

But not to worry. Things were quite sedate on the Chanel runway, where photographers were kept just as busy shooting the celebrities, including Paris mayor's wife, Mrs. Jacques Chirac, and actress Romy Schneider, as they were shooting the clothes.

It was a pleasing collection that again showed that Philippe Guibourge can be a replacement for the late Gabrielle Chanel. If that is at all possible. Every season, he comes into his own, keeping the look here, changing it there and always delivering a fresh look with ingredients that are, in fact, half a century old. A miracle of sorts.

This time, he made Chanel definitely younger, if not junior, by throwing in T-shirts, sun dresses, pedal pushers, jumpsuits and, believe it or not, sneakers. But the old tried-and-true classics, such as the navy-and-white Chanel suits were there too — and, if one is to judge by the response, might be there forever.

The Japanese Hanae Mori is all by herself, a dedicated designer with 80 boutiques in Japan and



Mick Jagger and Jerry Hall at the Palace.

great prestige (as well as quite a few boutiques) in the United States.

To her customers, she is known as that marvellous, poetic designer who delivers the most romantic Japanese screen caftans in the world. Each season, she comes closer to making it in Paris and this time she scored with a decidedly Valentine collection. Heart-shaped hats went with heart-shaped pockets, prints and costume jewelry. But, while she is definitely in fashion, her best asset is still to be one of a kind instead of part of the crowd.

A few other designers showed too, all of them hard working, reliable and definitely inclined to make more money than noise.

Among them is Guy Laroche whose success in the United States is reflected in an increasing number of boutiques. His ready-to-wear designer, Guy Douvier (Laroche does all the rest, including his couture line), comes from the Dior ranks (he once did Dior, New York) and

still has that touch of excellence that comes from having worked with the best. Douvier had the whole fashion story. Rio ruffles, swimsuits, geometric prints and sun dresses, but told in milder, more commercial terms.

Michel Goma was in the same no-fuss-but-wearable vein. He too comes from the couture world (he worked for Patou) and he too has kept the well-groomed approach of his earlier days. His collection of linen separates, made in Italy, is both charming and competitive.

As for Jean Louis Scherrer, he was on the same tangent. So what can you say about suits: yes, neat, some with piping, others not, some striped, some dotted and others, yes, not, flowered; and shirtdresses, yes, clean, well-made, refined and strapless, some with jackets and others without. What can you say, indeed, except that sure, they'll sell.

## Saudi Arabians Taking Stock

DURHAM, N.C. (NYT) — Saudi Arabia, which has set aside almost \$1 billion to find, study and preserve relics of its heritage, plans a campaign of archaeological field work that it hopes will yield information about the site of biblical Ophir, where gold was mined for King Solomon, and other mysteries of the Arabian past.

The Saudi director of antiquities, Dr. Abdullah Hassan Masry, discussed the plans in an interview recently, before the opening at Duke University of a conference on development in the kingdom.

Masry, a graduate of the University of Chicago, said his department planned to excavate sites at Najran along an ancient incense trade route, at Al Jouf, an oasis with Old Testament ties, and at Taima, where a Babylonian king is thought to have fled.

In addition, he said the government would restore centuries-old caravansaries along the pilgrim road southward to Mecca.

## National's 'Richard III' Called Disaster

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON, Oct. 17 (IHT) — With the Royal Shakespeare Company economically embattled but still in full swing here and in Stratford, who needs Shakespeare at the National Theatre?

Christopher Morahan's new "Richard III" (suitably enough on the open Olivier stage, since it is still Olivier's performance on stage and screen that dominates and even conditions most thoughts about the play) raises the question simply because it is the third Shakespearean disaster the National has had in less than two years. One or two might be forgivable; three in Lady Bracknell's phrase, begins to look like carelessness.

There is so much wrong with this "Richard" that we had better start with what's right. Clearly the NT is right to have given John Wood his hunch, specifically because he made his name in the role as an Oxford undergraduate, a quarter-century ago. Equally, the opening seconds, in which Richard's long misshapen shadow stretches across the back of the stage before his first appearance, are chilling and brilliant. From there on, though, it's all downhill.

## Richard as Iago

Wood and Morahan have somehow conceived "Richard" as an Iago in perpetual search of Othello; the villainy is there, and the long, knowing, leering asides to the audience, but there is absolutely no indication of a framework within which this "Richard" could possibly be made to work.

Desperately lacking character, actors of any real distinction, hopelessly lacking any kind of continuing Shakespearean tradition that would make them aware of the verse, the NT's forces stumble through a ritual pageant which all too soon degenerates.

Of course Wood is right to search for the comedy in the role, since there is a great deal there; of course he is right to avoid Olivier's old effects, scarcely even reacting when the awful child York refers to his hunchback and of course he is right to curl up at the last on his own battlements, the infant terrible returned at last to the womb.

In these split seconds, most of which have as much to do with David Hersey's lighting as with Morahan's production or Ralph Koltai's none-gray set, it is possible to see how this "Richard" might have been made to work. But they are scant compensation for the rest of a mocking, mannered, campy, eyebrowed evening in which the single most dramatic device is to have streams of blood trickling down the guttering of the set until the stage itself becomes a peninsula.

John Normington and Jeremy Kemp are woefully under strength as Clarence and Buckingham, and it is left to the three royal widows (Anna Carteret, Mary Wimbush and Yvonne Bryceland) to give the evening what guts it has. The rest of the company appears to have drift-



John Wood as Richard III: A few good moments amid the camp.

ed in from a conference of civil servants, and the result is at best comic opera.

Wood never for a moment chills the blood, and lacking any worthy onstage opponents (though there are several in the text) he is increasingly forced to conduct a one-man band very loudly. We are left with the worst of the old-fashioned star system: a one-performance show, lacking any real motive or sustained approach. Like Everest, "Richard III" is there and needs occasionally to be climbed; but not, surely, in so ramshackle a way as this.

## Brisk Production

If you can imagine "Uncle Vanya" rewritten by Feydeau, you will have some idea of what's afoot: members of a ruling class whose brains have been allowed to rot, yet who remain totally convinced of their artistic brilliance, thrown into sharp contrast with a new and changing world beyond the gates.

Three hours may be a little long for this collection of character studies, yet so foretold is the RSC's Gorky style, so confident are the actors of each other's mannerisms, so fundamentally familiar are they with each other and their setting that the result is nearly triumphant. The children of the sun, Gorky seems to be saying, were so confident of their place in it that they failed to see an eclipse even when it was upon them. What makes the play so remarkable is that it was written with the wisdom of hindsight, but with that of foresight.

Meanwhile the Royal Shakespeare Company is continuing to mine Maxim Gorky.

The company's fifth production in as many years of a Gorky script is "Children of the Sun" at the Aldwych Theatre, the play he wrote in 1905 while in a Russian prison for his part in the January workers' march.

Considering that, it is a surprisingly jolly, reflective play, in which the inevitable revolution is foreseen for entirely nonpolitical reasons. The "children" of the title are a household of wealthy amateurs: Pavel (Norman Rodway) is a scientist who cannot be bothered with a little

local outbreak of cholera. His sister Lisa (Sinead Cusack) is a dotty old half in love with a suicidal Ukrainian vet (Alan Howard). Then there's a wealthy widow (Natasha Parry) who loves Pavel, and a visiting artist (John Shrapnell) who loves Pavel's wife, thereby completing a kind of eternal rectangle.

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## Music History

## Vienna Exhibit Pays Homage to Furtwaengler

By David Stevens

VIENNA (IHT) — A compact but richly documented exhibition devoted to the conductor Wilhelm Furtwaengler has been mounted by the Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde for the 25th anniversary of his death, providing an objective survey of the career of one of the most fascinating figures in the musical life of the first half of the century.

Such an exhibition is justifiable on purely commemorative grounds, but it is all the more interesting because of a revival of interest in Furtwaengler as an interpreter that seems not to have reached its peak. More of his records are on the market than ever before, either in reissues of previously available discs, or in the first appearance of studio recordings or live performances, mostly from the archives of Deutsche Grammophon.

Not so many years ago, when the Toscanini cult was in full cry, Furtwaengler was frequently patronized as a relic of another era, with slighting reference to the flexibility, or eccentricity, of his tempos. Today one speaks of his unsurpassed grasp of the structure of the music he conducted, and he is a model for many of the younger generation of conductors.

The situation seems to have come full circle since Paul Hindemith said of him: "As he understood how to present phrases, themes, episodes, movements, whole symphonies and programs as artistic entities, so was his whole musical existence guided by this sense of proportion."

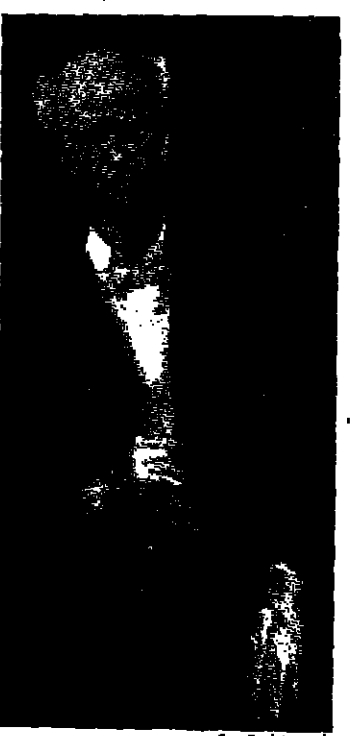
Or Furtwaengler on his own approach: "To me music is never complete; it evolves from the first bar onward, and as this is presented everything which follows must grow logically from it, including the tempo."

Among the most engrossing exhibits are reproductions of his pocket calendars, which he used for many things besides recording appointments. They are full of conducting reminders to himself: "Right hand, keep moving within the individual notes . . . beyond that, feel the phrase as a whole," or "Above all: the whole piece to one line" (the word "one" underlined three times), or "Anticipate somewhat (not too much)," and frequent reminders to conduct with gestures large enough to be seen, especially by an opera house chorus.

## Link to Vienna

The exhibition understandably stresses Furtwaengler's close relationship to the musical life of Vienna, although his principal post from 1922 to his death (with brief interruptions) was as musical director of the Berlin Philharmonic, the successor to Arthur Nikisch. He died in 1954, at 68, shortly before he was to have brought the Berliners on their first postwar tour of the United States. The tour was led instead by Herbert von Karajan, whom the orchestra elected in mid-tour as Furtwaengler's successor.

His first appearance as a conductor in Vienna, in 1913, was with a 16-year-old pianist named Georg



Wilhelm Furtwaengler

Szell as soloist (playing his own cadenza in Beethoven's C-minor concerto), and his first appearance with the Vienna Philharmonic, in 1922, was a concert commemorating the 25th anniversary of the death of Brahms.

Furtwaengler's political problems are not ignored. It was his misfortune that his career reached its height with the rise of the Nazis. He was removed from Berlin's musical

life for a while in the 1930s for performing the music of Hindemith and vigorously defending the composer (and Arnold Schoenberg). But later he accepted the vice presidency of the Reichsmusikkammer (Richard Strauss was the president) and after the war had to go through a denazification proceeding. His intervention in behalf of many Jewish colleagues is now well documented, as is his effort to use his prestige to protect the independence of the Vienna Philharmonic during this period.

Minutes of meetings are exhibited that document an unending squabble with the Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde, Vienna's foremost concert organization, in which it became evident that certain parts of the musical world were becoming too small for both Furtwaengler and Karajan. For a time, Karajan became the dominant power in the Musikfreunde organization, although the Vienna Philharmonic and the State Opera remained Furtwaengler territory while he was alive.

The exhibition is rich in caricatures, cartoons and drawings, for which Furtwaengler's tall, thin, angular physique made him an ideal subject: there are several scores with his markings, as well as scores of his own music both from his precocious childhood and his maturity. Furtwaengler preferred to think of himself as a composer who conducted, although his conducting left him little time to compose.

The exhibition, on the third floor of the Musikverein building, is open weekdays from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. through Oct. 25.

MUNICH — Alvin Lee and Ten Years after are at the Circus-Krone-Bau Oct. 21 at 8 p.m. and Freddie Hubbard and Betty Carter are there on the 24th, also at 8. The New American Jazz Band is at the American Music Hall Oct. 22 at 8 and Stevie Nicks at the Schwabingerhaus on the 23rd at 8.

ON TOUR — Lionel Hampton and his band are in Rouen, France Oct. 18; the 20th in Bordeaux; the 22nd in Lausanne, Belgium; Amsterdam the 23rd and The Hague the 24th. Gladys Knight and The Pips are in Coventry Oct. 18, Manchester the 19th, Bristol the 20th, Bournemouth the 21st, Bournemouth the 22nd, London Oct. 24-25 and Brighton the 26th. Supertramp is in Ashwep Oct. 19 at the Palais des Sports and in Bremen Oct. 21-22 at the Stadthalle.

—FRANK VAN BRADT

7878

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[illegible]

**Continued on Page 11)**

*This announcement appears as a matter of record only.*



**\$30,000,000**

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A 15x15 crossword puzzle grid. The top row contains 15 numbered squares (1-15). The grid is partially filled with black squares. The numbers 1 through 56 are placed in the starting squares of the words.

1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
14						15		16						
17								18						
19			20				21			22				
23		24		25				26		27				
28			29		30				31		32			
	33			34		35				36				
			37			38								
	39	40						41			42	43		
44				45				46		47				48
49			50		51			52		53				
54				55		56				57		58		
59					60			61			62			
63								64						
65										66				

1 Sew	38 A neighbor of an Australian	bridgegroom
7 Indian group of Arizona	41 Sheer fabric	4 One-year-old sheep
10 Long short story	44 Pop	5 Skeleton role
16 Far from forthright	46 Duke or Hart	6 He imprisoned St. Peter
17 Open-shelved cabinet	47 Egyptian amulet	7 Public utilities employee
18 Small bell	48 French money: 1929-36	8 Egg: Comb. form
19 Ending for velvet	51 Newspaper edition	9 Put up a picture
20 Haut — (high society)	53 — precedent	10 Invited
21 Pieter Bruegel's style	54 Indonesian island group	11 Lithuanian capital
22 Sounds from cheerleaders	56 Metal tip on a shoe sole	12 Hillary's conquest
25 They like action	58 Comedian	13 Placid
27 "Ich —" motto of Prince of Wales	59 High spirits	15 Dovetail wedge
28 Apollo 15 astronaut	61 Scurrious	21 Intolerably loud
30 Called	63 Sound on a drum or door	24 Booth
32 Of no — (ineffectual)	64 Calumniate	26 Cousin of a torvise
33 " — melodies are sweet?" Keats	65 Adolescents	29 Stair part
35 Korea, Mongolia, etc.	66 Dernier cri	31 Z-twist fabric
	<b>DOWN</b>	34 "The — the Jackal" Forsyth
	1 Smiles derivatively	36 One of the De Milles
	2 "The sum of forensic oratory is —," Cicero	38 Mutations
		39 Spots; stains

L	A	M	P		D	O	E	R		C	O	H	O	T
A	R	G	O		E	R	L	E		A	R	O	M	A
W	H	R	S		T	A	K	E	S		M	E	N	E
B	A	C	T	I	O	N	S		E	D	G	E	R	S
					A	R	T			N	E	O		
S	H	E	E	P		S	W	I	N	N	I	N	G	
W	A	K	E			O	T	H			D	O	E	
A	V	I	S			H	I	R	E		S	I	L	L
M	E	N			E	L	U	L			T	O	L	D
I	N	G	I	N		R	U	N		N	G	A	M	E
					S	I	L			O	R			
A	T	T	I	C		C	O	G	I	T	A	T	E	
W	H	Y			D	O	N	T			Y	O	P	O
N	E	R	O			A	M	O	R		F	R	A	N
S	H	O	R	E		R	O	O	T		F	A	R	E

	C	F		C	F	
ALGARVE	18	64	Fair	MADRID	16	Fair
AMSTERDAM	15	59	Fair	MIAMI	27	81
ANKARA	23	73	Stormy	MANILA	17	Misty
ANTWERP	29	54	Fair	MARSEILLE	25	Cloudy
BEIRUT	28	82	Fair	MOSCOW	13	Rain
BELGRADE	28	83	Overcast	MUNICH	12	Misty
BERLIN	12	74	Misty	NEW YORK	17	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	15	59	Misty	NICE	18	Cloudy
BUCAREST	21	70	Misty	OSLO	8	Overcast
BUDAPEST	24	75	Overcast	PARIS	15	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	34	68	Overcast	PRAGUE	12	Rain
COPENHAGEN	22	62	Overcast	ROME	15	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	14	64	Cloudy	SOFIA	22	Misty
DUBLIN	12	54	Fair	STOCKHOLM	6	Overcast
EDINBURGH	11	64	Overcast	TOKYO	20	Cloudy
FLORENCE	13	65	Rain	TELAVIV	20	Fair
FRANKFURT	17	65	Cloudy	TOKYO	20	Overcast
GENEVA	16	61	Cloudy	TURIN	31	Overcast
HILVERSUM	18	64	Rain	VIENNA	15	Overcast
HOUSTON	30	84	Cloudy	WARSAW	19	Rain
ISTANBUL	21	70	Misty	WASHINGTON	16	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Overcast	ZURICH	12	Misty
LISBON	18	64	Fair			
LONDON	14	57	Cloudy			
LOS ANGELES	17	57	Cloudy			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada of 1700 GMT; Hong Kong and Las Angeles of 2000 GMT; rest of world of 0000 GMT.)

Thunderstorm

Rain

Snow

Wind Direction

T<sub>s</sub>

Warm Front

Cold Front

Occluded Front

Quasi-Stationary Front

**NAIROBI, Oct. 17 (AP)** — Kenyan customs officials are looking for the donkey trainer who is sending his animals on unmanned smuggling runs across the Ethiopian border.

The Kenya Revenue Agency reported today that agents in Moyale, the northernmost Kenyan town that straddles the border, are stymied. When they try to arrest the donkeys, the agency said, the animals unleash a series of devastating kicks.

The donkeys have been trained to leave the Ethiopian side and walk unguided to the Kenyan part of town. There, they reportedly stop outside a store where someone loads them with beer, soft drinks and other items.

The animals return alone to Ethiopia, using desert trails seldom observed by police or customs agents, the news agency said.

WHAT DO FARMERS DO IN THE WINTER?

WELL, IN THE OLD DAYS THEY USED TO MEND THEIR HARNESS

I DON'T KNOW WHAT THEY DO NOWADAYS

MAYBE THEY JOIN A BOWLING LEAGUE!

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I'M DESPONDENT... MY STOCK DROPPED 12 POINTS IN 2 DAYS.

DO WHAT I DO, INVEST IN FUTURES!

...FUTURES?...

I SUNK EVERY CLAM I HAD INTO A CARLOAD OF CRISTAL BALLS

THIS LITTLE PIGLET WILL MAKE A NICE PET

HE'S CUTE AND HE'S CUDDLY

BUT WHAT HAVE YOU GOT WHEN HE GROWS UP?

PORK CHOPS

BOB SCHONE

**SARGE, YOU'LL LEAD YOUR MEN AROUND THIS POINT**

**CHECK**

**HOW ABOUT ME?**

**AND LT. FLAP, YOU LEAD YOUR MEN THERE**

**CHECK**

**HOW ABOUT ME?**

**I SHOULD HAVE KEPT QUIET**

**10-48**

**WALTER WALKER**

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NO ONE UNDERSTANDS ME BUT YOU, OL' BOY.

NOT NOT.

I REMEMBER WHEN YOU WERE ONLY A COLT AND I CHOSE YOU FOR MY STEED.

...AND DO YOU KNOW WHY?...

I WAS THE ONLY STEED RUNNING BACKWARDS.

Markos

**PANEL 1:**

WILL GARY LANDER BE ADMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL?

I THINK SO—BUT WE WON'T KNOW UNTIL MR. LANDER GETS HERE TO TALK TO DR. MORRIS. IS ONE STILL IN THE EXAMINING ROOM?

**PANEL 2:**

YES—BUT SHE'S GETTING DRESSER AGAIN! AND BEGGING TO BE GETTING AGITATED FACING THE FLOOR!

BUT SHE'S NO EFFORT TO TALK OUT?

**PANEL 3:**

MEANWHILE, OUTSIDE...

TA GARRY, MAAN—YOU CAN'T PARK THERE!

OH, YES I CAN!

NO PARKING - EMERGENCY VEHICLES ONLY

MR. ANDREWS?  
MY NAME IS  
JUNIOR, HAROLD,  
OR COLTON.  
ABOUT MY UN-  
CLE DUKE.

WHO?

DUKE.  
ANDREWS-  
DUR DUKE.  
REMEMBER?

YOU MEAN THE  
GUY WHO GOT SHOT  
IN IRAN? I'M AFRAID  
I DON'T KNOW THE  
GENTLEMAN, SON.

MR. ANDREWS, I HAPPEN TO  
KNOW YOU'VE KNOWN DUKE FOR  
YEARS. I JUST YOU WANT TO RE-  
KINDLE AN OLD FRIENDSHIP  
SIMPLY BECAUSE IT MIGHT EM-  
BARRASS YOUR COMPANY!

IF IT HAD BEEN  
YOU IN FRONT  
OF THAT STRONG  
SMELL, I'M  
SURE--

OKAY, OKAY,  
I'LL SPRING  
FOR SOME  
FLOWERS.

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**NORCO**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

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**YEJON**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**RICCUS**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**HARXOT**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**WHAT THE GUY WHO IMAGINED HE WAS LIGHT ON HIS FEET WAS.**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprising answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

By Mary McCarthy. Harcourt Bruce Jovanovich. 369 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

**A** SKYJACKING thriller by Mary McCarthy? Well, yes; in "Cannibals and Missionaries," McCarthy's sixth novel and 17th book, an Air France 747 does get diverted at gunpoint from Teheran, its destination, and is forced to land at a remote, island airport, from where certain of its passengers are flown by helicopter to an isolated farmhouse in Flevoland, an area the Dutch have recently reclaimed from the sea. And a reader is naturally curious to learn of the outcome of this all-too-familiar terrorist caper.

But understand that the hostages in this particular hijacking consist of two special groups of Americans in Iran—two groups that are in jeopardy.

In testimony before the House of Representatives, the Committee of Inquiry Into Iranian Justice whose mission is to investigate whether the shah is torturing prisoners; and in first class, "an archeological tour got up by a band of 'proud possessors' who were discovering Iran as it threatened to make itself scarce." Understand that the hijacking band is made up of terrorists of several political stripes and is led by a young, Dutch-born, American terrorist whose earliest ambition was to dedicate himself to art but whose only "creative" interest now is in terrorism as "art for art's sake in the political realm."

Consider that the millionaire collectors and the do-good liberals are forced to live and labor together on the farm in extremely trying circumstances. Consider further that Jerome, the erstwhile art lover, has learned of the Venetian, the flight of Ceramane, the Titian that straggles among his hostages' treasures, and that he has improvised a scheme for ransoming the collectors for their paintings, the presence of which in the farmhouse will be proof against attack by a "civilized" world with more respect for art objects than for people.

values, which theme, one of from her introductory acknowledgments, she adapted from it at the suggestion of the late H. Arendt. And this too might have been rescued had the irony-story's literally explosive had more impact on us.

**Dead-End Capers**  
The trouble is, one can't about the outcome of a thriller to the extent that one remains about its outcome. And at this time this particular terror-ist arrives at its dead end, one has since lost interest in it. If one cause one can't understand why Dutch government doesn't wish to accede to Demand No. 1, which is that it sever relations with Israel and withdraw from the Atlantic Treaty Organization, and simply reverse its position at the moment the hostages and the planes are released.

But I doubt that McCarthy, all that much about making her plausible. She's more interested in playing intellectual games. The puzzle in this case is in point is the way she takes the puzzle from which the "Cannibals and Missionaries" taken. The title is apt enough, it's diverting to try to outwit, among the characters the cannibals of which are the missionaries. She even gives a page diagram to explain the situation. But the way to solve this has nothing to do with the rest of the plot. Like so much else in the book, it's just stuck in there to amuse us. Of course, when it's McCarthy doing the amusing, saying a great deal. It's just the very intelligence of her game makes us want more.

**Christopher Lehmann-Haupt**  
the stuff of *The New York Times*

# Japan to Get Briton's Tail Of Camp Life

LONDON, Oct. 17 (AP)—A book by a former British prisoner of war depicting the horrors of life in a Japanese prison camp is on its way to publication in Japan.

Author Leo Rawlings said book's publication in Japan was the more remarkable because British publishers turned them down several years ago but they thought it was too honorably. Rawlings published it himself. The book, "And the Camel Came Up Like Thunder," around 15,000 copies in Britain. "I thought that was the end of it," the 60-year-old author said. "But a former guard on the New railway somehow managed to get hold of a copy and wrote to me for permission to get it translated for sale in Japan."

The guard was Nagase, one of the Japanese soldiers guarded Allied prisoners for build the notorious railroad through Burma and Thailand. Rawlings said Takashi had devoted himself making sure the Japanese never get how cruelly Allied prisoners were treated by their captors.

**By Alan Trust**

**A** STANDARD two no-trump opening in tournament play shows 12 to 15 high-card points, but many players allow themselves to make the bid with 20 if the hand looks particularly promising. On the diagrammed deal, South owned three aces and a ten, so he chose the two-club opening rather than beginning at the one level.

In common with many experts on both sides of the Atlantic, North and South were using transfer responses to no-trump openings. If North's diamonds, therefore, promised at least five hearts, and the rebid of three no-trump left the final decision to South. With three-card support for his partner's hearts, he could have reverted to last suit, but with a flat distribution he chose to stick it out in no-trump.

The opening lead was the queen, and South ducked. West decided that his spades offered hope and shifted to diamonds. South captured the queen with king and returned the heart. East ducked, and ducked again when the heart eight was led. South now cashed the diamond ace and led the ten, driving the jack. West reversed his spades. South won with the king to this position:

**NORTH**

▲**RAMS**  
 ▲**RAIDERS**

**WEST**

▲**J8**  
 ▼**—**  
 ▲**S7**  
 ▲**S4**

**EAST**

▲**VAF**  
 ▲**KJF**

**SOUTH**


▲**A**  
 ▼**4**  
 ▲**S**  
 ▲**ASB**

The obvious play was to let the clubs, hoping that West would win. But South was fairly sure West had begun with five and one heart, five diamonds, and therefore only two clubs.

The odds were 2 to 1 in favor of East holding the club king, so he cashed his diamond winner and then the spade winner. Then he played the heart and East was heart. The best he could do was to lead the club and play a heart, giving South two tricks.

NORTH

♠A4  
♥K10932  
♦53  
♣Q732

WEST ♠QJ872 ♥J7 ♦J8764 ♣54		EAST ♠1093 ♥A765 ♦QJ ♣KJ105
--	---	---

SOUTH (V)

♠AK3  
♥Q84  
♦AK109  
♣A86

Both sides were vulnerable. The bid

dir:			
South	West	North	East
2N.T.	Pass	3D	Pass
3NT	Pass	3NT.	Pass

West led the ♠A.







Art Buchwald

## Federal 'Vigorish' Irks Loan Sharks

NEW YORK — One of the results of the new 14% personal prime rate is that it is now cheaper to borrow money from the Mafia than it is from the Chase Manhattan Bank.

For years the Mafia prided itself on charging the highest interest in town. But thanks to the Federal Reserve actions of the past few months, the loan shark rates have become a bargain.

"Arnold the Adjuster," one of the major loan sharks in New York City, has mixed feelings about this turn of events.

"We naturally are delighted to be able to compete with Bank of America on their terms," he told me, "but the Cosa Nostra always prided itself on charging more vigorish (interest) than anybody else. People came to us when the legitimate banks turned them down. Now they're coming to us before they go to the banks. If we refuse to loan the money then they have no choice but to throw themselves on the mercy of the Irving Trust Co."

## Price Record Set In Diamond Sale

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (UPI) — A pair of pearl and diamond earrings once owned by English Queen Henrietta Maria were sold yesterday for \$230,000 at a \$4-million jewel auction that saw the highest price ever paid per carat for a white diamond.

The diamond price was \$38,000 per carat, set when a 7.45-carat antique diamond was knocked down at Christie's for \$430,000 to an anonymous New Yorker. The previous record of \$38,000 per carat was set in May in Switzerland.

Henrietta Maria's earrings, given to her at the time of her marriage to Charles I in 1625, were knocked down to a private European buyer. They were last sold 10 years ago at an auction in Switzerland for \$65,000.

ing to us for funds. How do you break the legs of the telephone company if they fail to pay you back?"

"I see the problem," I told him. "It must be difficult to go to IBM and say 'If we don't get the money by Thursday, you'll never see your grandmother again.'"

"There are other difficulties," Arnold said. "Our main source of loan money came from Mafia families who didn't know what to do with their hidden cash flow. Now they can buy legitimate Treasury notes for higher interest than we are permitted to charge. So they've been withdrawing their deposits to buy bonds, thus drying up our money supply. At the same time they get very angry when the loan-shark division doesn't show a profit."

"It must be killing you," I said. "Loan sharking isn't what it used to be," he told me. "Our costs are going up every day. Our enforcers are demanding more money, the price of baseball bats has gone sky-high, and you have no idea what a bag of cement costs now. We've had to make big cutbacks. Before, if you borrowed more than \$5,000 in a week, we gave you a free stolen master or TV set. But now you get the money without the gifts, and a lot of people are mad."

"At the same time," I said, "it must be a relief to you that you can undercut the Citibank on what they charge for a loan."

"It does and it doesn't. The Fed has screwed the money market all up. We don't know where we are from one day to the next. The legitimate banks never worried about loan sharks, because they always knew we charged three points more than they did. Now that our rates are lower, they're hating our business. The heat's on because Household Finance just can't stand the competition."

"Why don't you raise your vigorish above that of the banks? Then they won't have anything to gripe about."

"We don't want to drive the country into a recession. Our book-making and white-slavery divisions depend on a healthy economy."

"So what are you going to do?"

"We're sending our people down to see the members of the Federal Reserve Board and explain what their tight money policies are doing to the 'under the counter' loan business."

"Do you think they'll listen to reason?" I asked.

"They have to. They have grandmothers too."

By Henry Allen

NEW YORK (WP) — Paint me John Cheever, then, leaning happily out of a window of suite 501-3 at the Plaza Hotel. It is a park-view suite. It is autumn in New York.

"I've never . . . this is the first time I've ever had a view of the park, you know, the first time," Cheever says in a quick, hard, delicate Boston mutter.

From this vantage, it is wonderfully Cheeverian — a wilderness of treetops guarded on either side by the buildings of Fifth Avenue and Central Park West. They are ancient and sunlit. This may be the last hot day of the year and the city seems full of melancholy eagerness — an old man with a boutonniere, a woman with a briefcase and a broken heel, hurrying along 59th Street as if racing steps for something they'd forgotten.

"I can watch all the faces, their expressions, it's wonderful," Cheever says, leaning out farther, his face dancing with proprietary delight. They are his people, after all, striving and powerful and poignant, the upper-middle-class as rendered in his scores of short stories and four novels.

But at 67, from this height, he can actually read the faces?

"Oh yes, of course," he says, frowning at the question. Over a blue button-down shirt with one collar point unbuttoned, he has adamant Delft-blue eyes that seem fearless. They move like muscles capable of kneading all of it — the sunlit buildings, the boutonniere — into a New Yorker short story.

Exactly so. And now three of them, "The Sorrows of Gus," "O Youth and Beauty!" and "The Five-Forty-Eight," have been made into hour-long dramas for public television. For all that Cheever said a year ago: "You can't adapt a story any more than you can adapt a baseball game. There it is."

## Grand Old Man

Now he walks back from the window, a short man with a nervous, rolling gait, and sits on the couch to say yes, that's still true but "it's like rescoring something for orchestra. Everything has to be changed, but I'm tremendously impressed with them. All the performances were uncommonly good."

Cheever is a grand old man of American letters now, leathery and dignified in magazine photographs that totally miss his boyishness. It might never have happened had he not been thrown out of his prep school, Thayer Academy, for smoking, at 16, thus losing his chance at Harvard, a profession, the class of WASP Americans for whom there are no tragedies, only preposterous accidents of infidelity or stock market disasters or alcoholism.

Instead, Cheever wrote a short story titled "Expelled" and published it in The New Republic. Except for a stint as an enlisted man in World War II, he's worked at nothing but writing ever since. With his wife, Mary Wintemitz, whom he married in 1941, and the two of their three children, he moved from Manhattan to the suburbs in 1951. Six years later, he published his first novel, "The Wapshot Chronicle," which won the National Book Award. His much-acclaimed novel "Falconer" was followed by the collected stories in 1978, which won the National Book Award and a Pulitzer Prize.

Most of his stories are set either in Manhattan, or in Italy, where he vacations, or the bulk of them — in rich suburbs along the Hudson River.

"Paint me a small railroad station then, 10 minutes before dark. Beyond the platform are the waters of the Waconset River, reflecting a somber afterglow," he begins his 1969 novel, "Bullet Park."

Delicious. It's a feeling you carry with you after you close the book.

"Nostalgia, nostalgia," Cheever is saying now, as he struggles to open a third bottle of Perrier.

He doesn't like the word, wants to get rid of it.

"Ah! The Italians say, 'boh-stahl-gee-ah!' Yes! And it's a good thing with them, not said, not a suspect emotion. Oh, no. They say: 'He has the boh-stahl-gee-ah!' And it's good!"

But the question, here, is just how central that nostalgia feeling is to the stories.

"Well, you see I haven't reread the stories since I wrote them, so I can't judge, I suppose. I never reread anything I write, once it's finished."

That, however, does not answer the question about this central spirit, this ghost, in Cheever's work. Cheever appears to be merely dodging it, as he pops open bottles and pours out the Perrier with the intensity of a man for whom the physical world is always a negotiation, a compromise.

The Perrier is especially important because he has quit both smoking ("I'm still not sure literature is possible without tobacco") and drinking. The struggle with alcohol was won after a collapse in 1973 that left fellow New Yorker-writer John Updike quoted as saying:

"I keep thinking the John Cheever I know is in there somewhere."

But what is this feeling . . . is it glamour that he imports to the most quotidian of backyard cookouts? Mmmmm, bad word, this "glamour."

"If you come from Boston, as I do, glamour means 'artificiality.' Don't you think? It is not a virtue."

But surely he knows that he's doing it. When his characters lose their ability to perceive this glamour, this feeling, this nostalgia, "the terrible beauty and pain of the world," as Cheever keeps saying on this afternoon. When they lose it, as they often do, it is a protracted agony, like a series of awful operations for a cancer you know will not abate.

In "The Swimmer," for instance, Neddy Merrill, on a lark, decides to travel from a friend's house to his home via all the swimming pools along the way. His destruction is first signaled with the most innocent, but plaintive of harbingers: "A train whistle blew and he wondered what time it had gotten to be. Four? Five? He thought of the provincial station at that hour, where a waiter, his tuxedo concealed by a raincoat, a dwarf with some flowers wrapped in newspaper, and a woman who had been crying would be waiting for the local. It was suddenly growing dark . . ."

And darker. In one afternoon, the man's life falls apart in his mind. He is smugged, insulted, forlorn, exhausted and totally alone by the time he arrives home.

It is possible, then, that with themes of nostalgia, glamour, and home exhausted as expiations of the Cheeverian world view, that it might very well be a particularly New England aesthetic, the sense of beauty developed by a people whose Puritan forebears had to teach themselves an Eden of reflecting beauty, in order to revel in their shame at forsaking it?

"It's my sense of being alive," Cheever insists.

But other people don't see the world this way. "I like to think they do," he says. "We have all seen splendor in some form or other."

Suddenly, he takes matters, which is to say the reality in question, into his own hands.

## Nostalgia

John Cheever Watches 3 Of His Stories Being 'Rescued' for TV

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Suddenly, he takes matters, which is to say the reality in question, into his own hands.

"In a story I wrote called 'A Miscellany of Characters That Will Not Appear,' I wrote, at the end . . . I see, you've got it there. Here, let me see. Yes!"

The situation in question is a writer dying in Venice, one of Cheever's favorite cities. The writer, named Royden Blake, is dying in the same bone-chilling equalizer that is the fate of Neddy Merrill in "The Swimmer." Blake starts to read his last story aloud, an account of three winter travelers caught in a mountain pass railroad station in Europe.

"Avalanche warnings had been posted earlier in the day," Cheever reads, pronouncing the following words as if they are an instruction:

"Then he [the writer, Royden Blake] put his head on the pillow and died — indeed, these were his dying words, and the dying words, it seemed to me, of generations of storytellers, for how could this snowy and trumped-up pass, with its trio of travelers, hope to celebrate a world that lies spread out around us like a bewildering and stupendous dream?"

Cheever closes the book, and hands it back to the owner.

"I love that," he says. And then, after a moment: "Would you like me to autograph your book?"

Author Cheever: "There it is."

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## PEOPLE: Princess Margaret Denies Slur on Irish

Britain's Princess Margaret stirred a minor transatlantic tempest, alleged slur on the Irish. Chicago Sun-Times columnist Irving Kupcinet's assassination at the hands of the Irish Republican Army came up at a private party attended by Mayor James Byrne last week. Kupcinet quotes the princess as saying, "The Irish are pigs."

Then, according to his account, she caught the mayor's eye and said with a flush of embarrassment, "Oh-oh. You're Irish." Princess Margaret is currently in Houston on a U.S. fund-raising tour for the renovation of London's Royal Opera House. According to news agency reports, the princess, in a statement issued by her private secretary Lord Napier, denied making the remark.

But the Sun-Times quoted Chicago socialite Abba Anderson, hostess of the party, as saying Mayor Byrne had confirmed the story. Yesterday, however, the mayor said he never heard anything about pigs. Instead, said Mrs. Byrne, she and the princess were having a conversation about Irish terrorism and Irish "jigs." In commenting on the story the mayor said: "Somebody overheard her talking about Irish jigs and changed it a little bit. She did not say the Irish were pigs."

Kupcinet struck by his story as did Mrs. Anderson. Meanwhile in New York, paperhangers at the New York Post refused to work for three hours yesterday, apparently in anger over a front-page story with a headline that read, "The Irish Are Pigs." Says Princess Margaret, "Roger Wood, Post executive editor, said the paper handlers stopped working, but there was no interruption in getting the papers on the streets."

Elvis Presley's narcotics habit began while he was in the Army and progressed in the 1970s to the point where he was using needles and was hospitalized three times "to dry out from drugs," says Rick Stanley, the late rock star's stepbrother. Stanley also says in a new biography that on Aug. 16, 1977, the day Presley died, the two prayed together.

"Dear God, please help me to get back when I feel down like this and to always strive for good in the world," were among Presley's last words, Stanley said. Presley's three stepbrothers — Rick, Billy and David Stanley — and his stepmother, Dee, Presley, discuss the rock legend's drug abuse and extramarital affairs, including one with his sister-in-law, in "Elvis: We Love You Tender." Prepublication excerpts appear in the November issue of Ladies Home Journal. According to the biography, Presley began using amphetamines when he was in the Army in Germany in 1959. "A sergeant would hand them out before maneuvers," the book says. The biography says Presley was hospitalized three times between 1973 and 1975 "to dry out from drugs," not for the reasons announced at the time. Stanley said that in the last year of his life, Presley "was bedridden during the daytime."

Bearded, tanned and tired, O'Leary and Dick Mason have been to the mouth of the Columbia river, winding up a two-year, 100-mile re-enactment of the 1800s of Lewis and Clark. But Clark found vast rivers and lush wildlife, Mason and O'Leary, encumbered by dams, and antelope. Lowe, 28, is a California State Parks Department employee. Both men are from Luis Obispo, Calif. Mason, a former radio announcer, is a student at the trip when he and O'Leary were students at Lewis and Clark College in Portland, Ore. They met about \$6,000, quit their jobs, outfitted themselves with rain equipment and a fiberglass canoe, and something Lewis and Clark did have. They left St. Louis in 1978, and traced the Lewis and Clark route, doing 10 to 40 miles a day.

Three bandits forced their way into the New York mansion of the cosmetics company of \$1 million in jewelry and a thousand dollars in cash. Police a man posing as a chauffeur on a side door of the three-story mansion and said he was there to see Mrs. Lauder. When Mrs. Lauder's own chauffeur, John, showed up, opened the door and in the matter, the man pulled a gun and, with two companions, forced his way into the home. Police said the three men bound and blindfolded Mrs. Lauder, Drummmond, two maids and other men. Mrs. Lauder's husband, Joseph, called the police who returned from a barbershop found his wife and servants.

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